THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND ISSUED BY

CRADDOCK, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Daily, delivered in the city.....$10 00
Daily, by mail, in advance.....8 00
Country Daily.....5 00
Tri-Weekly.....5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy.....2 00
In clubs of five or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

1 square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$40 00
do do 2 lines or less, per annum.. 60 00
do do 3 times do do 100 00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, fall others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 50 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Standing advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.
Advertisements to appear on the inside of the Journal re charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES—*In Weekly Journal.*—Each square 10 lines or less, first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance.....50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any change made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express..8:00 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....5:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express.....8:40 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....9:30 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express.....6:55 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:20 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Express Train at.....5:50 A. M.
Accommodation Train at.....4:00 P. M.
Freight Trains Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train for Munfordville at.....7 50 A. M.
Express Train for Bardstown and Munfordville at 3 00 P. M.
Accommodation Train for Lebanon and New Haven at 7 A. M.
Freight Train for Munfordville and way Stations at 6 00 A. M.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1, corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner of Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner of Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner of Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern closes at 12:00 M., and arrives at 12:30 M.

Southern Kentucky, via L. & N. R. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Mailboat to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:00 A. M.

L. & F. R. R. closes at 12:00 at night and 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 11:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Shelbyville closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Lebanon R. R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 10P. M.

Bardstown R. R. closes at 8:00 P. M., and arrives at 9:00 P. M.

Shawnestown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 P. M.

Henderson and River (tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1:00 P. M., and arrives at 8:00 A. M.

Taylorsville Stage closes at 8:00 A. M., and arrives at 6:30 P. M.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 night, the way-mails close at 9:00 P. M.

APPROACHING THE FINALE.—It is reported from England, that, in reply to agents from "the so-called Southern Confederacy," Earl Russell declared that England could not acknowledge the independent and distinct nationality of the rebel States until they had actually achieved it. As this was before our late brilliant successes by land and sea, it is clear, says the Philadelphia Press, that the South has nothing to hope from England. These successes will operate doubly—in securing the neutrality of foreign powers, in giving the Unionists continued confidence in the ability and desire of the Government to put down the foul rebellion; in disabusing the South of the vain glorious presumption that it could successfully carry out its treason, and in reviving the Union feeling of loyalty which had been crushed down by the strong arm of force in the rebellious States. We are rapidly arriving at the total defeat of that treason which, but a short time ago, was so vicious, so insulting, and so rampant. The Southern newspapers, and especially those of Richmond, have been compelled, by the logic of events, to acknowledge this, and while a dark and disastrous future looms before them are now busy in denouncing, as fools and effete, the prime movers of the treason.

The ceremonial of inaugurating Mr. Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederation, which was acted at Richmond, last Saturday, while the loyal States were joyously celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday, must be considered one of the most sad mockeries of state ever exhibited in any country. The double-dyed traitor was installed as head of a Confederacy which is falling to pieces, and a barren sceptre was placed in his hand. Even his inaugural address admitted the multiplied reverses of the Confederate forces, and those who heard it must have felt that the vain orator of the hour, at once traitorous and imbecile, stood upon the verge of a precipice so evidently crumbling beneath his feet, that his fate was inevitable. Yet a little time, and, if not a prisoner in a Union jail, he will be a wretched fugitive in a foreign land.

VALLANDIGHAM, THE SUSPECTED TRAITOR.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says "the recent ventilation in Congress of the case of Vallandigham, the suspected traitor, has brought to my mind a conversation I had last summer with a gentleman residing near the city of Piqua. He informed me that a cousin of his had just returned from Richmond, Virginia, after a residence of some six or seven years, and extensively engaged in business in that city. Owing to the reign of treason and rebellion he felt compelled to do one of two things, either to be impressed in the rebel army, or make his escape by night. Rather than fight against the flag of his country, he chose the latter, even at the sacrifice of thousands of dollars' worth of property, which he left behind. He said, that last spring, some time in April, Vallandigham visited Richmond, Va., and in a public address declared, *'that if there was war between the North and the South, he was ready to fight for the South.'* Does such a declaration breathe the spirit of loyalty? Rather, does it not breathe the spirit of treason, and is it not sufficient to hurl the traitor from the sacred walls of the Capitol of our glorious Union? In the city of Dayton, the residence of Vallandigham, he is almost universally esteemed a traitor, and is despised by every true Union man and lover of his country."

A NEW PRIVATEER.—Capt. John G. Gandy, of the schooner Calvin S. Edwards, states in a private letter from Matanzas, Cuba, that his vessel was chased and overtaken on the 20th of January (latitude not stated), by a privateer under English colors. She was a full-rigged brig, of about six hundred tons burden, and had on board one hundred men. After firing a shot across the bow of the schooner Calvin S. Edwards, the captain of that vessel hauled to, and was taken on board the privateer, and they, finding that his vessel was loaded with cooperage, and of no use to them, allowed him to proceed on his voyage.

INDIAN GIFTS.—Mr. H. W. Burleigh, Indian agent for the Upper Missiouri River country, passed through St. Joseph, Mo., last week, having, among other presents from the Indians in his possession, several pairs of slippers made of white buckskin, elegantly ornamented with porcupine quill work, beautifully colored, one pair for the President and a pair for each member of his cabinet; also a fine Indian pipe for the entertainment of the Hon. Secretary of State.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF CAPT. MORGAN.—A letter has been received in this city from Colonel Bruce's command which brings the intelligence that Capt. John Morgan, of Lexington, was captured on Friday last, in the vicinity of Scottsville, Allen county. The truth of the report seems to be unquestionable.

☞ This fine and patriotic address gives noble promise of what its gifted young author will accomplish if his life shall be spared:

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LAW CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, FEBRUARY 22, 1862, BY JAMES GUTHRIE COKE.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is at all times a pleasure to trace the progress of civilization; but it is a double pleasure to do so upon this day, the anniversary of the birth of the great champion of Liberty. When we cast our eyes over the pages of history, and contemplate the rise and fall of mighty nations; when we wander among the remains of ancient art; when we read the productions of great and mighty geniuses, who have adorned and embellished languages that mankind have long since ceased to speak, the questions naturally arise, Why the rise and fall of those nations? why have those magnificent and stupendous works of art been permitted to go of decay? why have those languages ceased to be spoken? The answer is, when Liberty arose they followed in its train; when it disappeared they sank away with it. We look at Greece, and find that whilst she was free her inhabitants were brave; that a few Spartans under the gallant Leonidas, stationed themselves at the pass of Thermopylæ, met the host of Persian slaves that came decked in all the splendor of oriental wealth, and checked their onward march. At the battle of Marathon, the well-trained Greeks obtained a victory over an army greatly superior in numbers and changed the destiny of the world. Upon the political arena might be seen a Solon, the wisdom of whose laws constitute a great item in the glory of Greece. Her cities were the seats of learning and refinement, and philosophers and sages flocked to them as the Mecca of taste. But when they became corrupt their love for learning vanished. The eloquent orations of Demosthenes failed to have their wonted effect, and they cringed submissive at the feet of a conqueror. When Rome spread her conquests over the world, Greece fell into her power and became a sparkling gem in the crown of her greatness. Arts and science were carried to a high state of perfection, and the muses sang their sweetest and most melodious songs. In reflecting over the history of this period we are struck with wonder that a people destitute of a knowledge of the true God should have attained the degree of civilization they did. Their arms were everywhere victorious. Their laws bore the impress of justice, and are to this day studied with approval and referred to as authority by eminent jurists. But although luxury and effeminacy crept among them, and those legions that were once invincible made but a feeble resistance to the hordes of barbarians that came sweeping down like an avalanche upon the Roman Empire; everything was swallowed up in the ignorance and vice of barbarism; a mighty and heathen darkness with its attendant evils brooded over the world contaminating everything with its loathsome touch; and the lamp of civilization almost ceased to burn. But now we may see the eye of the student sparkle, and his whole frame quiver with intense joy. By clearing away the rubbish of the feudal system he has discovered the long-lost diamond of liberty. The galling yoke which had so long deprived the people of every vestige of freedom, by the operation of various causes, had gradually fallen from their necks, and that bitter struggle, which is still going on between tyranny and oppression upon the one hand, and liberty and freedom upon the other, was commenced. In Europe the standard of reform was raised, and around it came flocking the multitude. They felt that they had the power, and that the time had arrived when they should throw off the shackles that bound them in the dust. The effect was beneficial. The scales fell from their eyes, and they saw that those who ruled were not infallible. They commenced investigating for themselves, and one link in the chain of oppression was broken. When a people have advanced so far as to attack long and established usages, which they have from their infancy been taught to look upon with reverence, they have but a short step to take before the government under which they live becomes an object of close scrutiny, and he who rules must either put away whatever is offensive, and yield gracefully, or else be overwhelmed in the contest. It was thus in England. The crusades in which she, in common with other nations of Europe, had been engaged, by giving an opportunity for observation had expanded her ideas. It gave an impetus to commerce. It relieved her of those factious spirits who were continually involving her in civil wars. The exigencies of their situation compelled the petty lords to ameliorate the condition of their feudatories, and, in consequence, their power was weakened, and that of the King strengthened. In the course of time the King, acting upon the principle that he could do no wrong, became oppressive, and the people, banding together, demanded and extorted an acknowledgment of their rights under the name of the Magna Charta. After the lapse of years necessity required new assurances. The petition of rights was discussed, and Charles I. put himself in opposition to the tide of advancement, and his head was borne to the block. Cromwell sprang up, and under him English arms were everywhere victorious upon land, and her navy rode mistress of the sea. Under him England was more respected than at any previous period of her existence, and when he died, and the reigning family was restored, experience had taught them to yield to just demands, and as one of the most essential of those concessions may be mentioned the habeas corpus. The Magna Charta has been called the foundation, but the habeas corpus is the great bulwark of freedom. But England, though the freest nation in the world, was still under the dominion of religious fanatics, and our Puritan fathers had to leave their homes, and seek an asylum in the vast forests of America, the solitude of which was broken only by the cat-like tread of the red man, or the roar of beasts of prey, or the murmuring of waters as they rolled towards the mighty deep. The monotony of the scene was changed only by the flight of birds as they soared on tireless pinions, or the curling of smoke from some wigwam, as it arose and gradually mingled itself with the blue expanse of heaven. Buried here, cut off from all communication with the world, they suffered innumerable hardships and privations. But what was that to them—they were free! They planted in our virgin soil an acorn, and from it sprang the mighty oak of Liberty, and, under its wide-spreading branches, a nation was destined to repose in peace and security. Inured to every hardship, raised with the implements of warfare in their hands, used to dangers, trained as soldiers in the French and Indian wars, they were a nation of warriors. Accustomed to freedom, they were ready to resist every encroachment upon their rights. Petition after petition, remonstrance after remonstrance, were disregarded, and troops were quartered upon peaceful and unoffending inhabitants. There might have been heard the rumbling of wrath from an outraged people, and the tornado of indignation swept over the whole country, tearing up by the roots the once deep-seated loyalty of the people, and finally culminating in the shedding of patriot blood.

England prepared her mighty fleets and armies, and came over to conquer. But the day is yet to dawn when three millions of people so firmly united as were our forefathers, and upon such just principles, are to be subdued. Their feelings were such that they willingly abandoned every luxury. They closed their eyes to all suffering, and nerved their hearts with the iron determination to succeed or die. They assembled in thousands to drive the invader from our soil, and the bells chimed forth merrily, proclaiming liberty throughout all the land. Whilst seeking for a general to lead them to battle and to victory, the eyes of the whole nation fell upon Washington. And no one could have been chosen better qualified for the important trust. The finger of Providence pointed to him as the man for the times. As a son he was dutiful and obedient; as a husband loving and devoted; as a warrior fearless and brave; and when his country called upon him to aid her in breaking loose from her oppressive allegiance to the British government, the sweet tones of liberty's call fell like soothing melody upon his willing ear. He did not stop to ask what dangers were in the way, what obstacles he had to surmount, or what sacrifices he had to make, but, like a true patriot, tore himself lose from the tender embraces of a loving and devoted wife, abandoned a home of luxury, and offered himself upon the altar of his beloved country. It was at his command those cannon were fired, the sounds of which were borne across the tempestuous Atlantic, startling the English with the announcement that patience had ceased to be a virtue with the American colonies, and that, calling upon the God of battles, they had buckled on their armor and taken the field to achieve their independence. He placed himself at the head of a body of men, jealous of their freedom and restive under restraint. From confusion he brought forth order; and under his magic influence there sprang up an army composed of soldiers unsurpassed in bravery, unequalled in their endurance of hardship, and irresistible in battle. Napoleon could follow up victory after victory, could take every advantage of an enemy's blunders, and astonished the world with his brilliant successes; but he could not brook defeat. Washington was the same great man, whether victory perched upon his standard or oppressed by numbers he was compelled to give way. Napoleon's well-fed and well-clothed troops almost worshipped him; but Washington's half-starved and ragged soldiers followed wherever he commanded, and the blood that oozed from their bleeding feet marked their track. Napoleon forcibly broke up the national assembly. Washington, with the power to do the same with Congress, chose rather to operate with them in the salvation of his country. Napoleon was elected First Consul of the French Republic, but could not rest satisfied until he was made Emperor. Washington refused a crown, and sternly rebuked those who offered it to him. He accomplished what no other living man could have done—disbanded an army that was penniless, and to whom the Government was greatly in debt. That was the most shining period of his life; to see those stern warriors who had gazed upon the dead, dying, and mangled, with almost indifference, melt into tears at parting from their beloved commander, who had shared with them their victories, their defeats, and their hardships. Scarcely had he yielded up his commission when he was summoned to preside over a convention of the various States assembled for the purpose of framing a Constitution to take the place of the old articles of confederation, which experience had shown to be defective in its principal features. In that assembly were convened the wisdom of the nation—men who had made Government their study for years. But though they met with the same object in view, they were divided in sentiment as to the best means of attaining it. Some were for a strong, central, consolidated form of Government, with power greatly similar to that of a limited monarchy. Others were opposed to this, and were desirous of maintaining inviolate the power of the States, jealous of bestowing anything upon the General Government, and anxious to make it entirely dependent upon State action. After months of patient and arduous deliberation, conducted in a spirit that ever fills a patriot's heart, a compromise was agreed upon, and the present Constitution of the United States was adopted, and it has proven a monument to the sagacity and forethought of its framers. By it all necessary powers were delegated to Congress, and the rest retained by the States. The General Government is the sun around which the States, as stars, revolve. If some of the cogs in this complicated machine, which has worked so long in harmony, have been broken and need repairing; if some pin has been loosened; if the oil of peace need be poured upon party spirit, though greatly to be regretted, is it anything more than the experience of the past has taught us to expect? A grateful people called upon him to launch the ship of state into the mighty ocean of existence and guide her in her onward voyage by the compass of the Constitution. He willingly accepted the important trust, and nobly discharged its onerous duties. He was called upon again, and he substantially left the quiet and peaceful shades of private life to mingle in the bustle of public occupation. Again he retired, and no inducements could persuade him to leave his quiet home. He left the impression upon the minds of men that he was a patriot, and his influence has been in accordance with that impression. It was through his influence that our country, like a bright star, arose among the other nations of the world, and reached that degree of greatness and power that enabled the American eagle to protect the Stars and Stripes as they enveloped in their ample folds the three sisters of progress and advancement, Liberty, Peace, and Industry. Prosperity has attended us, and the States smiled as they poured out their golden blessings. The tutelar deity of America bathed his feet in the briny waters of the Gulf of Mexico; drank cooling draughts from the sweet, clear waters of the silvery lakes of the North; with one hand stretched toward the Pacific, he snatched from the rich vaults of California glittering heaps of gold and scattered them broadcast over the land, and with the other he watched over and protected the growth of the Atlantic. The three sisters dotted the country with thriving villages, towns, and cities, and bound them together with iron bands, over which, with mad speed, rushed the panting iron horse. The telegraph transmitted on lightning's wings messages from one portion of the Union to another. Industry developed the resources of the country. The manufacturer produced all that tends to render life comfortable or facilitate labor. The agriculturist plodded his way to market, laden with the rich productions of the soil. The gales that swept from the North bore to the South the hum of machinery and the music of industry, and the gentle zephyrs from the South wafted to the North sweet odors from a land of luxury and abundance. Our mighty rivers were swarming with boats carrying on trade between the States. The seas and oceans of every clime were whitened by the snowy wings of our commercial birds. Education was making rapid strides. The chemist and geologist dived into the innermost recesses of the earth and dragged forth and exposed their mysteries to the gaze of a wondering multitude. The astronomer took pleasure in mounting into the sky, and travelling from planet to planet in the immensity of space. A Cooper, an Irving, a Prescott, and others, arose and took their places amid the galaxy of literary names. Religious liberty was, for the first time in the history of the world, acknowledged. Our statesmen and people rallying under the Constitution called to the oppressed of every land to flee from tyranny and seek protection with them. But Washington's influence was not confined to America. It spread to Europe, and even England, as much as she boasts, is compelled to admit that she has borrowed from our institutions. When the sound of conflict was conveyed to the "Old World," a few French spirits like Lafayette seized their arms and came over to assist us. After they had aided us in a manner that will ever render their names sacred to every American, and had seen us in a prosperous condition as a Republic, they returned to their homes electrified by the holy spark of liberty. They saw with pain and mortification that the imbecile, licentious, and corrupt court of Louis XVI. were enemies to progress. No advantage was given to the people, but everything was done to keep them as it were in a state of bondage. The relics of the middle ages were clung to by them with the tenacity of one who supposes that by yielding in the least he was weakening and destroying his own power. They abandoned themselves to every excess, and in man of ordinary decency blushes, as he calls to mind the innumerable scenes of abandonment, of licentiousness, and of debauchery witnessed in the royal palaces of the Bourbons. They pointed out all these things to their friends, and compared their condition with ours. They fanned the small flame of disaffection until it was ripe for a revolution, and in 1789 the pent up passions of the populace burst forth in scenes of carnage and bloodshed. Reckless and designing politicians in striving for advancement caused the streets of Paris to run red with the blood of innocence. There seemed to be no one with genius and nerve sufficient to seize hold of the reins of Government and manage the fiery steeds of popular turmult. Adversity was gathering thick around the youthful Republic, threatening to blot it out of existence forever. Nearly all the nations appeared to have conspired to crush out liberty in Europe. With civil contentions and foreign wars the waves of oblivion seemed ready to sweep over her, when the dazzling light of Napoleon's star began to shine forth from the plains of Italy. The eyes of the Republic were turned upon the conqueror of Lodi and Marengo as its protector and defender. Armies disappeared from his path like chaff from before the wind. Wherever he went success followed in his train. He was the man of destiny. There was but one man who could stretch forth his hand over the troubled waters and say, "peace, be still." There was but one man who could seize hold of the helm of State, and guide the ship safely through the sea of warfare and carnage to the haven of peace and prosperity, and that man was Napoleon. With characteristic foresight he saw the danger that threatened his country, and stepped forward to rescue her from destruction.

It was through him that tyrants were made to tremble and grow pale upon their thrones. They saw the handwriting upon the wall, and felt that their days of unlimited power were numbered. They beheld with alarm the principles of liberty spreading like wildfire among all classes of people, from man to man and from nation to nation throughout the world. Courage was again infused into the hearts of the Italian Count de Cavour, by his wisdom in the cabinet, and Garibaldi, by his successes upon the tented field, have caused all Christendom to rejoice in the belief that classic Italy, around which cluster so many delightful memories, will again be free. Austria, the nightmare of free institutions, is being stripped of her power and dominion. Hungary is held by the strong arm of the military, whose bayonets are ever ready for deeds of blood. In Russia, the people are arousing themselves like a lion from his slumbers. Civilization is creeping into Turkey. Greece is no longer a dependent province. The seeds have been sown, and hope tells us that at no distant day in the future every nation will be basking in the sunlight of Liberty.

But we turn from Europe and her gloomy prospects to look again upon our own country. The small cloud of sectionalism which Washington saw hovering in the distance has spread until its inky blackness hangs like an incubus over the country. Demagogues have been at work. The baser passions have been aroused, and party spirit has burst forth in all the horrors of civil war. The enlightened principles that actuated a Webster and a Calhoun have been forgotten. The enemies of the Constitution are attempting to trample it under foot. The trying hour is upon us. Each day the wheels of trade revolve slower and slower. Those who were once rich have become poor. The sycophants, who swarm around thrones, grin with hellish glee at our dissensions, for forsooth they may now extort a smile from their crowned masters by their attempts to show that free institutions are a failure. They ask, with a sneer, where are your warriors? Have they forgotton Washington, Lee, and Jackson? They ask where are your blood-stained battlefields. Have they forgotten Yorktown, Saratoga, and Lundy's Lane, where Northern bravery displayed itself? Have they forgotten the battle of New Orleans, where Southern chivalry met and repulsed the veterans of Waterloo? Have they forgotten Buena Vista and Chepultepec, where the cool Northerner and the fiery Southerner fought side by side? They ask where are your statesmen. Have they forgotten Hamilton, Jefferson, Webster, Calhoun, and Clay? But what will become of those demagogues who have been as instrumental in bringing us to our present condition? Will they be permitted to repose on downy couches, or revel in ill-gotten wealth? No! The hour of retribution is at hand.

The waters of patriotism welling up from the mighty bosom of the people will wash them from power and place. They shall wander as outcasts with the brand of infamy stamped upon them. Wherever they go the cry of the widows and the orphans shall follow and ring in their ears. In their dreams the furies shall torment them. Earth shall be converted into a very hell. They shall sink into untimely graves with none to mourn their loss. Their names shall be forgotten, or, if remembered, shall be coupled with infamy and disgrace. But can this condition to which we have been brought last long? Are we to drift to that anarchy and confusion that reigns in benighted Mexico? Is the mighty temple of Liberty to crumble into ruins? Forbid it! Almighty God, forbid it! May hearts that are now filled with hatred and revenge, be softened into friendship and love. May the rulers be directed by wisdom. May the Goddess of Peace descend, and take the place of the Demon of war, and may the sword be converted into pruning hooks. May prosperity again attend us, and may this continent be still the centre around which other Republics revolve, and from which they borrow their light.

A Boston paper tells this story of love and war: "We learn by a private letter written by a member of 'Nims's Light Battery' from Baltimore, that its members are a little inclined to make sad havoc with the affections of the young ladies of that city. Within the last few weeks three or four marriages have taken place. The 'Battery boys' have been in great favor with the Union people ever since their arrival in the city, and by their gentlemanly behavior and good conduct have strengthened their friends' worthy appreciation. Within a fortnight one of them, a young man of Boston, led to the altar a daughter of one of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Baltimore. One of the lieutenants and two privates have also found wives.

Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HITTS & SMALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts against the concern are requested to present them for settlement. All persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and settle their indebtedness before the 15th of March, 1862, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation in settlement of amounts due the concern.

W. C. HITE.
GEO. W. SMALL.

Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862. f25 d3m

GEO. W. SMALL

(Successor of HITE & SMALL).

BY the notice of dissolution of this long-established and well known firm, the special attention of its old friends and patrons is invited to its successor, who, having assumed the entire interest in the business of the late firm, will continue it as before under the name and style of GEO. W. SMALL.

Having just returned from the Eastern markets after an absence of several weeks for the purchase of goods, I have pleasure in inviting my old friends, the friends of the late firm, and all those in want of really good

Carpetings and House-Furnishings

to the splendid stock now coming to hand, and which will be opened for exhibition as fast as they arrive.

Now opening, direct from the importers, several sets of beautiful

Brussels Tapestry Carpet,
Brussels Old English Carpet,
Ingrain Carpet; also a nice stock of
Table Oil-Cloths, &c.,
U. S. Pilot Duck,
Bear Mountain Duck,
Coc a Matting, &c.

All of which I will sell as low as the same goods can be purchased in any of the Eastern markets.

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main st., between Third and Fourth,
f25 Louisville, Ky.

To the Artists of Kentucky.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR Painting full length likenesses of Clay and Jackson to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost of painting must be stated. Address
f24 d1m V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.

TO UNION MEN.

The remaining REVOLVERS of every description will be closed out at closer with 5 per cent. there on. Call at
f22 d2w CUSTOM-HOUSE, Up Stairs.

CANDLES—
600 boxes Star Candles;
25 do Mold do;
4 cases Paraffine Candles;
In store and for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

SOAP—100 boxes German, Palm, and 30-bar Soap in store and for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

STARCH—
100 ⅛ box Julius L. Wood's Columbus Pearl Starch;
25 ¼ do Corn Food do;
In store and for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

MATCHES—10 cases Phœnix and block wood Matches for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

FANCY SOAP—
10 boxes Windsor Soap;
10 do 30-bar do;
5 do Toilet do; for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

CIGARS—
10,000 La Minerva Cigars;
5,000 Punch do;
5,000 Cotton Plant do;
4,000 Flor de Sala do; for sale by
f28 GARDNER & CO.

SUGAR—
80 bbls Yellow Sugar;
30 bbls Crushed do; for sale by
f26 GARDNER & CO.

COTTON GOODS—
80 bags Yarn, assorted numbers
25 do Carpet Chain;
15 do colored Carpet Chain;
250 lbs Wrapping Twine;
175 lbs Seine do;
100 lbs Trot-Lines;
25 dozen Chalk-Lines;
100 lbs Sturdine;
250 bales No. 1 Batting;
50 do No. 2 do;
75 coils Rope;
In store and for sale by
f26 GARDNER & CO.

APPLE BRANDY—6 bbls, warranted 3 years old, for sale by [f26] GARDNER & CO.

REMOVAL.

MARK & DOWNS

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND FOURTH STREETS, in Masonic Temple Building, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers, and expect in a few days to obtain whatever there is in novelties to be found in the market.
f24 MARK & DOWNS.

SHOULDERS—3,000 country Shoulders in store and for sale by [f25] GARDNER & CO.

GOLDEN SIRUP—
15 bbls Baltimore Extra Sirup;
15 ½do do do;
20 kegs do do do;
Just received and for sale by
f24 GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—100 half bbls Plantation and Sugar-House in store and for sale by
f24 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

LICORICE—Gomez Sancho and E. Z. brands always on hand on consignment and for sale by
f4 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

STARCH—150 boxes Fox's Starch on consignment and for sale by
f24 RAWSON, TODD & CO.

SUNDRIES—
800 lbs prime Geese Feathers;
50 bbls pure Cider Vinegar;
100 boxes Starch;
36 bales Batting;
50 boxes Essence Coffee;
75 dozen blue and red Buckets;
25 do Tubs; do;
50 do Wash-Boards;
25 nests Tubs;
25 cases Matches (round wood boxes);
100 caddies block Matches;
50 gross German do;
100 dozen Hemp Bed-Cords;
75 do Grass do;
25 do Hemp Plow-Lines;
50 do Cotton do;
75 coils Cotton Rope;
In store and for sale by
f24 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

COFFEE—76 bags prime Rio Coffee just received and for sale by [f24] GARDNER & CO.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARKERSBURG, Va., a lot of PURE CARBON OIL and NAPTHA, which is warranted superior to the Coal Oil, all the statements to the contrary not withstanding. It will not explode. For sale much less than the Coal Oil.
f19 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

C. L. S. MATTHEWS,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

And Produce Dealer

NO. 124 FOURTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BET MAIN AND THE RIVER.
o28

STRAW—A lot of prime Wheat in store and for sale by
d14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

PURE WHISKY.

JUST received on consignment a few barrels of two year-old Bourbon.
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

53 BBLS MESS PORK;
50 ⅛00 bags Corn; for sale by
f14 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

HAMS—1,700 country Hams just received and for sale by [f21] GARDNER & CO.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Choice roll Butter in cloths and fresh Eggs in shipping order received daily and for sale by
f14 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—100 bbls Extra Family Flour of various brands in store and for sale by
f6 HIBBITT & SON.

SODA—
100 casks Lee's Newcastle;
2 bbls Cream Tartar; for sale by
f4 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL—
50 bbls A No 1 Union Mills;
2 0 bushels Corn Meal;
Received this day on consignment and for sale cheap by
f8 TERRY & CO., No. 618 Main st.

CRANBERRIES—20 bbls choice for sale by
f8 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

SUNDRIES—
150 bags Rio Coffee;
N. O Sugar and Molasses;
25 bbls Baltimore Yellow Sugar;
500 kegs Nails, assorted;
200 casks Bicarb. Soda;
1 cask Madder;
30 bags Pepper and Spice;
100 boxes Star and Tallow Candles;
100 whole and half bbls Mackerel;
50 boxes Tobacco, various brands;
5 bbls Cassia;
100 coils Manilla Cordage;
4 bbls Cranberries;
Wooden Ware, Wash-Boards, Cotton Rope, Batting, &c.;
in store and to arrive; for sale low for cash or Country Produce by
f1 GLAZERBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

SODA—
150 casks Bicarb. Soda;
25 boxes do do; pound papers; for sale by
f8 GARDNER & CO.

THAT CAPITAL HUMOROUS POEM, by Hosea Hollow, on Stuff and Mason, in the Atlantic for this month.
f17 L. A. CIVILL.

FRESH COVE OYSTERS—
50 dozen 1lb cans Cove Oysters;
50 do 2lb do do do;
In store and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

CHEESE—300 boxes B. G. Dairy, Hamburg, and Reserve in store and for sale by
f14 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

SUGAR—
20 bbls prime N. O. Sugar;
100 bbls Yellow do;
100 bbls Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
50 bbls Coffee do;
50 bbls Plantation Molasses;
50 ½do do do; for sale by
f1 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

NEW BACON—
150 Hams, country cured;
300 Shoulders, do;
Received this day and for sale by
f5 TERRY & CO., 618 MAIN St.

MANILLA ROPE—20 coils 1¼-inch Manilla Rope received this day and for sale by
f5 GARDNER & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—700 bushels choice Peaches and Apples for sale by
f3 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Fourt st

50 BBLS CIDER on consignment and for sale low by
f1 HIBBITT & SON.

DIARIES AND ALMANACS FOR 1862. A few left.
f18 L. A. CIVILL.

PRIME NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—6 hhds choice in store and for sale by
f8 HIBBITT & SON.

WHISKY—50 bbls Rectified Whisky in store and for sale by [f16] TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

COTTON YARNS—
80 bags assorted numbers Cotton Yarn:
100 bbls Candle-Wick;
100 bbls Wrapping Twine;
200 lbs Staging;
60 bales No. 1 Batting; for sale by
f1 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

Civill's Bulletin.

JUST RECEIVED—Notable Men of the American Crisis, 1861-'62, with steel portraits (pr. $1 25); Rebellion Record, vol. 2; Allingham's Poems; Recreations of a Country Parson, 1 and 2 series; Continental Magazine for March; Undercurrents of Wall Street; McClellan Army Packages; Fun for the Camp; Almanacs for 1862, &c. f22 L. A. CIVILL.

Red, White, and Blue

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPS, all sizes.
f22 L. A. CIVILL.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Prepare for Spring!

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

On Main st., opposite the National,

IS NOW IN RECEIPT OF SOME VERY NICE styles of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

BOYS' CLOTHING, &c.,

Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Gloves, Gravats, Ties, Scarfs, &c.;

Also an elegant stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, MILITARY GOODS, &c.

Orders for work taken and satisfaction guaranted or the money refunded.

Terms cash at
f21 J. M. ARMSTRONG'S.
Corner Fourth and Main sts.

DRY GOODS.

WE have on hand a large stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, purchased before the advance, which we are prepared to sell at very low prices to cash dealers. We invite the attention of such to our stock.
f21 JAMES LOW & CO.

500 LBS INDIGO;
1 cask Madder;
20 bags Pepper;
20 bags Allspice;
200 dozen Buckets;
100 do Tubs;
200 coils Manilla Cordage;
100 boxes Tobacco, various brands;
In store and for sale by
f17 GLAZERBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

SUNDRIES—
2,000 bushels prime Oats in sacks;
2,000 do Neshannock Potatoes;
400 do Dried Fruit, Peaches and Apples;
200 do Canada Peas and Beans;
100 bbls A No. 1 Shorts;
All in store and for sale low to close consignment by
f14 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

DEMIJOHNS—50 dozen heavy and uniform Demijohns, all sizes from one quart to five gallons, just received and for sale by
f21 O. R. SLEVIN & CAIN.
338 Main st., between Third and Fourth

CAMLET JEANS—
6 cases New York Mill Camlet Jeans;
5 do do do Cottonades;
5 do Joseph Ripka do;
3 do Bates's Cotton Cassimere;
5 do Farmers' Linen Dr

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
PROPRIETORS.

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☞For full particulars as to terms of yearly advertising, &c., see first column on first page.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

MONDAY, MARCH, 3, 1862.

☞We publish, in another column, the Proclamation of Tennessee's terrified Governor.

☞The feature common to the various radical schemes proposed in Congress for the re-establishment of the government in the seceding States after the rebellion shall be put down is the remanding of those States to the Territorial condition and their future admission into the Union in all essential respects as if they were not now and had never been legal members of the Union.

This feature runs through the series of resolutions introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner, through the bill of Senator Harris, and through the bill reported by the Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, which, as the telegraph informs us, the "Senate Territorial Committee concurs in". It is the feature common to all these measures. It is their main feature. It is their principle, if so despicable a contrivance may be dignified with the name of principle.

Its purpose is confessed plainly enough in the effect ascribed to the expedient by its inventors. They with one accord assert that the effect will be to abolish slavery in every seceding State. Unquestionably this is the sole purpose of the expedient.

Its contemplated operation is not left to conjecture. The Territorial condition, according to the abolitionists, is one of complete dependency on the will of Congress, which, as they contend, is bound wherever its jurisdiction extends to abolish slavery, and, moreover, is bound not to admit a slave State into the Union. When, therefore, the States in rebellion shall be thrown back into the Territorial condition, Congress, as the device contemplates, will abolish slavery in the whole of them, and re-admit them into the Union as free States or not admit them at all. This is the process!

We think the abolitionists in Congress have now proposed their worst. We do not believe that in relation to our affairs the ingenuity and the impudence of men or devils could get beyond this. It is the *ne plus ultra* of abolition lawlessness and desperation.

We hardly know whether or not to treat the infamous project gravely. When we consider that it presupposes the constitutional validity of secession, and thus surrenders in the hour of victory the great fundamental principle for which the war on the part of the nation was begun and is prosecuted, when we consider that it utterly repudiates the solemn and oft-repeated pledges of every branch of the government as well as the organic principle of the government itself, when we consider that it does this for the sake of abolishing the slave institutions and destroying the municipal freedom of the States which have rebelled under the apprehension of this very result and that the nation is seeking to win back to their allegiance, when we consider that if carried out its inevitable effect would be the permanent destruction of the government, when, in short, we consider that it combines in itself conspicuously all the arbitrariness and all the wickedness and all the woes of both secession and abolition, we confess we feel that it is too monstrous and too flagrant in its monstrousness to require serious discussion. The project, in our judgment is the most atrocious one ever proposed in the legislature of a free nation; but its very atrocity makes argument unnecessary. It cannot be necessary to argue against a proposition which under the circumstances every enlightened patriot must regard as branding its authors as public enemies and as entitling them to the dungeon or the gallows.

To the statesman who is also a patriot the question of re-establishing the government in the seceding States after the rebellion is put down can present no formidable difficulty. There is no formidable difficulty in the case. We have but to adhere to the theory of the constitution on which the war has been waged by the nation, and redeem the pledges which the Government gave at the outset and has renewed at every stage, and the difficulty will solve itself. Let the nightmare of the rebellion be scourged from the limbs and wills of the people, and they themselves will speedily re-establish the government. The work belongs to them. By no other power can the work be finally accomplished. Undoubtedly it is the duty of the national authorities to facilitate this work, after having rendered it possible, and to protect the people in performing it, but the people themselves must perform it. And they can easily do so. There will be no constitutions to frame,—no admission into the Union to compass. The revolting States are all in the Union, with their old constitutions in force actually or potentially. It will be necessary only to organize the governments under the old constitutions; and this even a handful of loyal men, if anywhere there should turn out to be no more at first, would be legally competent to do.

Numbers are not requisite to give validity to the political action of the people. If those who act are legally qualified, their action is valid, though the bulk of the people for whatever reason should omit or refuse to act. The proper forms of organization may be gone through with in the revolting States by the citizens who shall return earliest to their allegiance or who have never departed therefrom, be they ever so few in a particular State at the beginning, whereupon the lawful authorities of such States will be at once re-constituted, and the task of the Federal Government will be confined henceforward to the plain constitutional duty of protecting the States thus represented from domestic violence precisely as the other States. The rebellion is of no more legal effect on the constitutions of the rebel States than would be a pestilence that should have swept over them destroying suddenly the officers of the governments and for a time striking the people dumb and supine with terror. The process of re-constituting the authorities is essentially the same now as it would be if the disturbing stock had come in the shape of a physical pestilence instead of a political one. Some irregularities are perhaps unavoidable, but, if so, they are not of a nature to impair the validity of the process. Possibly the assembling of constitutional conventions may be in many cases if not in all the most advisable course. This point in general, however, may be safely left to the discretion of the loyal people in each particular case. The duty of the Federal Government is not to take the work out of their hands but to protect them in performing it. And in the faithful discharge of this duty a simple and effective solution of the whole question will be found.

☞The War Department of the Southern Confederacy has called on Gov. Harris of Tennessee for thirty-two regiments of Tennessee troops to serve for the war. The Department calculates that considerably less than half of the Tennessee forces now in the field will re-enlist—say thirty regiments out of sixty-seven. That's bad for the Southern Confederacy.

☞The past year has been a wonderfully eventful one upon our Western Continent. Occurrences of vast moment have been passing here, and are still passing here, before the eyes of all the nations. Years, as a contemporary says, seem to have lived in a few months, whilst volumes of history are comprised in the brief space fraught with so many lessons to interest ages to come.

Whilst we have never had a doubt of the power of the Government ultimately to vindicate its prerogatives, whilst the Old World has exulted to find--as it supposed--free government here a failure, we have believed that, shaken as it has been to its centre by the dark conspiracy against it, it would finally emerge from the struggle all the purer and stronger for the ordeal through which it was called to pass. The event is justifying the best hopes of the patriotic everywhere. Rising proudly above the difficulties which environed it in the midst of what was considered by too many as the throes of actual dissolution, it has gained strength by its very defeats, whilst the mightiest powers on earth have been constrained to do homage to its unconquerable spirit, to its brave purpose.

And it will go on in its noble career to bless the world with the light of a glorious example. Triumphant at all points, yet moderate in the expression of that triumph, no excesses will stain its splendid record, only a deserved retribution will come to teach the wicked the crime of attempting to destroy free government; whilst the millions who are to come after us will thus be warned against such attempts in the endeavor to gratify a criminal ambition. That it should teach less than this to the misguided thousands, who have cast in their lot with a set of vile traitors, would be to consider crime and bloodshed, proceeding from deceit and treachery, as nothing. To let such go unscathed would cause a repetition of these same horrors in the future; and it must not be permitted. Let us rejoice anew then that with this rebellion crushed occurs a new and glorious era in the history of the nation; a conviction that it is a Government competent to protect those true in their allegiance, competent at the same time to punish every assault upon its power. To be efficient it must be respected; and we trust, therefore, that when the next anniversary rolls around to remind us of what we owe our greatest national benefactor, it will witness a country rent by no political convulsions, marred by the presence of no treason.

☞Great Britain has arrived at the conclusion that our blockade must be respected, but the London Times intimates that there are some who desire that blockades should be abolished as well as privateering, and if such ask the United States to let cotton come out of its Southern ports, it must be on the ground that blockades are no longer tolerable and ought to be abolished like privateering. The partisans of the change in the law of war, assert that the restrictions on trade ought to relate only to goods contraband of war, and that at all times the ports of a belligerent State ought to be left open to neutrals, who should be free to trade just as in time of peace. The Times sees that this course of policy would be neither to the interest nor the honor of Great Britain, and therefore it says:

> To such a doctrine we must give a firm opposition. The idea of abolishing blockade seems to us one that can only keep its place in a mind incapable of logical reasoning. That two nations should struggle to overcome each other, and that yet each should bind itself to interfere in no way with the trade which makes its enemy capable of resistance, seems to us an absurdity too great for serious discussion. The right of putting a stop to all the commerce of the enemy, whether by land or sea, is necessary to the carrying on of the war, and can never be relinquished. Mr. Cobden and those who think with him seem to imagine that there is a great difference between the practice in the two cases; but it is certainly not so. All trade is prohibited to an enemy, whether by land or sea, and it would be as reasonable for our merchants to expect the Federals to allow their enemies to use the Charleston and Savannah railroad for the purpose of internal traffic as to use the ports which it connects for the purpose of shipping cotton. We, as a great naval power, should be the last to demand what would be not only contrary to reason and justice, but to our own dearest interests.

If our Confederate neighbors still entertain hopes of victory on the battle-field, they must certainly dismiss all speculations as to the cotton famine in Europe being used as a pretext for breaking the blockade. They must fight their own battles and open their own ports; for they are in a pitiable condition, deserted by their impressed soldiers at home, and receiving the cold shoulder from those European allies upon whom they relied so implicitly for assistance.

☞We find the following in the Memphis Appeal of the 20th ult.:

> Despatches have been received at Nashville from President Davis instructing Gen. Johnston to hold the city at every hazard, and informing him that reinforcements will be sent him immediately.
>
> Despatches were received last night by Gov. Harris from the War Department at Richmond, instructing him to see that the Memphis and Charleston railroad be immediately put in order for the rapid transportation of heavy bodies of troops.
>
> Gen. Johnston seems not to have obeyed instructions in regard to the defence of Nashville.
>
> If there is to be a rapid transportation of heavy bodies of troops on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, whence are they to be taken? From Manassas? What will Gen. McClellan have to say to that?

☞At the request of the acting Governor of Missouri, it has been ordered, that, at the next election in that State, every voter shall be required to take the oath of allegiance. It certainly seems no more than proper, that, in a State where so many thousands are traitors in act and so many other thousands traitors at heart, the oath of allegiance should be required of all as a condition of the right of suffrage.

☞Rebellion lived for a time in a portion of Kentucky. It is now dead; and charred and shattered bridges, broken locks and dams, torn up railroads, the ruins of burned houses, and thousands and thousands of desolated fields and firesides, are its appropriate monument. It will not be forgotten.

In Washington City on Tuesday, the 18th inst., by Rev. E. G. Butler, Edmund Flagg, of that city, to Kate, daughter of Sidney S. Gallagher, of Jefferson county, Virginia.

We always thought our old friend Flagg to be a true Union Flagg. May all the constellations, and especially Gemini, shine propitiously upon his union.

Captain Semmes, of the rebel steamer Sumpter, has sent his family to reside in Connecticut for safety.—*New York World.*

What prominent officer in the navy or army of the United States would dare to send his family to reside in a Southern city?

☞The Mount Sterling Whig says that Humphrey Marshall, when last seen, was parching corn for his dinner. The oleaginous rebel never took his corn in that shape before.

☞We suppose the Nashville Union will now claim to be a good Union paper, and urge its name as conclusive evidence of the fact.

☞Roger Hanson was once for the Union "without ifs or buts." Humphrey Marshall is against the Union, not without a butt.

☞Some people complain that General McClellan is too slow, but undoubtedly Floyd and Pillow and Wise are very fast.

☞Gen. Buckner is now in Fort Warren. No doubt he will win quite as much glory there as he did in Fort Donelson.

☞The rebels at Fort Donelson were sadly in want of socks, and Grant gave them a sockdolager.

☞A new regiment has been raised in St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Now its St. Paul the work goes bravely on."

☞It seems to be about time for the rebels to resume their old cry, "let us alone."

☞Gen. Mitchell made a ten-strike at Bowling Green.

☞The Confederate blusterers from Cobb to Pillow have all been asserting roundly that they would never surrender, but, if overpowered, would "die in the last ditch." Where is that great rebel Golgotha situated? We have seen them fall back from excavation to excavation, fosse to fosse, trench to trench, and moat to moat, abandoning ramparts and parapets, but it would seem as if the line would hold out till the "crack of doom." Where will they bring up and die? We are as anxious to see the denouement as was the Bowery boy at the theatre to have his companion, "wake him up when Kirby died!"

☞A correspondent asks how many more Union victories will probably be won in rapid and uninterrupted succession. We expect the number of 33 to be very speedily made up—one for each State. The goddess of American liberty appears to be firing a national salute, every Union victory counting as a gun.

☞The potency of the Union artillery upon the banks of the Tennessee and the Cumberland has changed many boisterous rebels into quiet and very pleasant citizens. Gunpowder, for a thing so inflammable and noisy and spiteful, has a singularly soothing and mitigating influence.

☞Ladies' under garments are in great demand in the Southern army for "fixed ammunition." We wonder if the Confederates think that our brave fellows will shrink from marching right up to the batteries that fire petticoats at them. They never ran from the article in their lives.

☞The Editor of the Memphis Avalanche has materially modified a highly important opinion of his. He was ready on all occasions to swear that one Confederate was equal to five Federal soldiers, but he is now disposed to admit candidly that one is only equal to about *three*.

☞Near Bowling Green, before its evacuation, a Confederate soldier was shot at and wounded by an old farmer while attempting to carry off a quarter of veal from an outhouse. The fellow went for *veal* and found *woe*.

☞Col. Gantt of Arkansas used to write poetry for the Louisville Journal, then he became a candidate for Congress and was elected, then he turned rebel, and now he is a Fort Donelson prisoner. What a downward career!

☞Some of the Confederates are consoling themselves with the thought that their reverses will do them good. Yes, these reverses will do them good—do good to the whole country, rebels as well as patriots.

☞The rebel organs are desperate. They call not only upon the old men and boys to take up arms but even upon *the women*. The rebellion must be in a bad way when it seeks petticoat protection.

☞If the rebels conclude that the most prominent among them are to be hung, it will have a decided tendency to make them modest and unassuming. Each will try to be thought of the least possible importance.

☞Burnside is striking hard blows at the front of the Southern Confederacy, whilst our Foote is vigorously at work at its rear. With Foote, the seat of attack is the seat of honor.

☞Gen. Grant confirms the opinion we expressed, that the victory at Fort Donelson secured the greatest number of prisoners of war ever taken in any battle upon this continent.

☞What is the present name of what was lately the Louisville-Nashville Courier? Is it the Louisville-Murfreesboro Courier, or the Louisville-Memphis Courier?

☞Jeff. Davis has been elected President for a longer term than any other man ever was in this country, and he will probably fill the office for a shorter one.

☞The Southern Confederacy is on its last pair of legs, and it has the inflammatory rheumatism, gout, dropsy, and several other maladies in *them*.

☞The rebel Generals are now inditing proclamations, addresses, &c. Before long they will probably be indicted themselves.

☞It is said, that, in Richmond, they are distressed for tallow to make candles. Humphrey Marshall wouldn't be safe there.

☞Ben Hardin Helm, in flying from Kentucky, left some demolished bridges as memorials of himself. He'll not be forgotten.

☞They tell us that Gen. Sigel was not educated at West Point, but he fights like a man educated at all points.

☞The U. S. Government has laid a great wager against the Southern Confederacy—Gen. H. Wager Halleck.

☞Perhaps the rebels were more reconciled to leaving Kentucky and Missouri because these are hemp States.

☞Our gunboats were a sort of craft that very much disconcerted all the craft of Floyd and Buckner.

☞The Southern Confederacy is in a deep decline. It and all the money it had are sadly wasted.

☞The Richmond rebels say they will fight till the last. We guess that won't be long.

☞We give below the second number of the series of letters Mr. Kendall is publishing in the National Intelligencer:

LETTER II.

How far the United States are one people—The defence of local institutions not rebellion—A war upon them is a war on the principles of the Constitution—It is revolution North as well as South—Its fatal effects at home and abroad.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

Respected Sir: In my first letter I endeavored to show that the only legitimate object of the pending war is the integrity of the nation as constituted by the Constitution of the United States. I shall now attempt to point out some of the consequences to be apprehended from making it a war on the fundamental principles of that Constitution.

Let it never be forgotten that we are one people and one nation *only so far as the Constitution makes us one.* Outside of that bond we are thirty-four peoples and thirty-four nations, none of which have any more right to interfere with the local laws and institutions of the rest than with the laws and institutions of China and Brazil. The people of the States have a right, under the Constitution, to defend their local laws and institutions by arms, if necessary, and it is the duty of the United States to uphold and aid them in the attempt. A war confined to such an object would not be rebellion, even though the United States were the aggressor. Just so far, therefore, as the pending war may be waged against Southern institutions, the Southerners in arms will cease to be rebels, and the Northerners in arms will become in truth what they are now falsely charged with being—the wanton assailants of Southern rights. Let me not be misunderstood. Thus far the war has been confined to an enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and, in their armed resistance, the Southerners are *unqualified and unmitigated rebels.* But let the United States abandon this firm and safe platform; let them announce that the war is hereafter to be waged against the Constitutional laws and institutions of the Southern States, and they will measurably relieve the traitors of the odium of causeless rebellion, will give to their cause a color of right, and will nerve their arms for a more desperate resistance. Then, indeed, would the war become one of subjugation—prosecuted, not for the purpose of maintaining the Constitution, but in subversion of its fundamental principles.

Such a position would be attended with mischievous, if not fatal consequences, both at home and abroad. It would paralyze many a Northern patriot, who would give his life for the Union, not because he loves Southern institutions, but because he holds sacred the principles of the Constitution, and deems their preservation essential to the maintenance of order and law, as well in the North as the South.

All intelligent men know that a Republic as extensive as the United States, embracing such a variety of climate, productions, institutions, opinions, and interests, cannot exist under one consolidated Government, and at the same time allow the highest practicable degree of liberty to all its parts. Hence it is that every true friend of liberty revolts from the idea of an attack on that fundamental principle of the Constitution which leaves every State free to govern itself in all things which pertain to its local affairs. In the subversion of that principle he sees nothing in prospect but a cluster of hostile Republics, like those of Greece, wasting each other in continual wars; or a great Empire, like that of Rome, in which liberty shall be crushed under the iron rule of an aristocratic Senate or an usurping Cæsar. With such a prospect before him, how can any true friend of liberty sustain, with confident hope and unflagging enthusiasm, the prosecution of this war?

But the paralysis which an abandonment of the Constitution would produce in many a Northern arm would not be its only effect. It would, in an equal degree, nerve many a Southern arm and array in active hostility many a Southern friend of the Union. It would enable the rebels to say that the North is attempting to subvert constitutional rights which the South is fighting to maintain. It would, in the eyes of the world, mitigate the crime of rebellion by enabling the rebels to assert, with some plausibility, that there was a conspiracy in the North against their constitutional rights. It would enable them to say to Great Britain and France that the North as well as the South had abandoned the Constitution which made them one people, and became equally revolutionary—that the one was as much entitled to be considered and acknowledged a separate and independent people as the other.

But it is said that slavery is the cause of the rebellion, and, therefore, it should be exterminated. The assertion is but remotely and partially true, and, as far as it is true, by no means justifies the conclusion. If the mere existence of slavery were sufficient to produce rebellion, the Constitution would never have been formed; or, having been formed, it would not have lived to three score years and ten. If slavery were of itself sufficient to make men rebels, then all slaveholders would be rebels. So far is this from the truth that the most considerate among them look upon the Constitution and the Union as the only outside protection which that institution has. In their view, and in that of all disinterested men in other States, that feature of the Constitution which guarantees the return of fugitives from labor, commends it to the cordial and persevering support of all masters who have no object in view beyond security in their lawful rights. No such international regulation exists elsewhere in the civilized world, and its maintenance ought, upon every principle of sound reasoning, to have made slaveholders the last to give up the Constitution. In this view slavery was a bond of union, so far as the masters were concerned, rather than an element of dissolution. And it is in this view that certain men in the North have denounced the Constitution as "a league with hell."

In another letter I will endeavor to point out the true causes of the rebellion, and how far slavery has fostered them. I shall also attempt to show that the warmest friends of emancipation ought to be satisfied with the progress their principles are making through the madness of slave-owners and the growing necessities of the pending conflict. AMOS KENDALL.

FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market prices. Also, BIRCH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,
corner Third and Main

Wanted,

A COLORED MAN or WOMAN to cook for a small family. Address me through the post office or apply to me at the Court-House.
m3 d3* ANDREW MONROE.

For Rent.

A three-story brick dwelling in good repair, within six minutes walk of the postoffice, will be rented low to a good tenant. Possession 1st of April, or sooner if desired.
For further particulars, address box 646, postoffice.
m3 d10 d6

DR. J. J. MATTHEWS' OFFICE,

JEFFERSON street, north side, four doors above Third street.
m3 d6

WANTED! WANTED!

10,000 BUSHELS PRIME FALL BARLEY, for which we will pay the highest market price. J. VERNON & CO.,
m3 d12 No. 3 5 Main st., Louisville.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of GREEN & RICHARDS, in the Tin Roofing business, on Market, between First and Second streets, was dissolved on the 1st of March by mutual consent. Either of the firm is authorized to collect debts due by or pay claims against it. Mr. Richards will continue the business at the old stand, and Mr. Green unites with Mr. R. in asking a continuance of the patronage of the old friends of the firm to his late partner. F. B. GREEN.
March 3, 1862—d6* W. E. RICHARDS.

$30 Reward for the following Deserters:

JAMES R. JOHNSON, aged 33 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, light hair, born in Onondaga county, New York, by occupation a carpenter.
CHARLES LOVELL, aged 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, blue eyes, light hair, light complexion. Also T. W. SLAUGHTER, aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, dark hair, by occupation a farmer—had on when he left a full U. S. Cavalry uniform; also took with him, on his own horse, a U. S. saddle, bridle, and blanket.
The above named and described men deserted from Co. F 4th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, Col. Bayle's.
The above reward will be paid for their apprehension or for information that will lead to their arrest and return.
m3 d6

S. BARKER. J. R. MIDDLETON.

GO TO
S. BARKER & CO.'S,

On Monday, March 3, 1862,

To Buy Your Goods.

Our stock of DOMESTIC GOODS will be sold at greatly reduced prices,

Consisting in part of

5 CASES PRINTS, madder styles, at.....10 cts.
5 " " Philip Allen, at.....11½ cts.
10 " " Cocheco & Manchester, at 12½ cts.
5 " " Taconey, at.....11½ cts.
ALSO
30 BALES BLEACHED SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS at prices to correspond;
20 CASES BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS at very low prices.

We have just received a large stock of SPRING SILKS and DRESS GOODS, of the best styles, which will be sold cheap for cash; also a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, and LINEN GOODS for men's and boys' wear.

Our stock of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., is now complete, and we are offering them at very low prices.

Also an entire NEW STOCK of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, LACE and DAMASK CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW-SHADES, FIXTURES, &c., all of which will be sold cheap.

S. BARKER & CO.,
m3 d4 317 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

GEO. W. SMALL,

SUCCESSOR OF HITE & SHALL,

Would invite special attention to his new and splendid Spring importations of

Carpeting, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil-Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods,

And every variety of HOUSE, STEAMBOAT, and HOTEL FURNISHINGS. These goods are all fresh, of choice selections and many of them entirely new in design. I will sell at SUCH PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY, as CANNOT FAIL to give perfect and entire satisfaction.

GEO. W. SMALL,
m3 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

500 REMNANTS OF NEEDLE-WORK BANDS
AT HALF PRICES

To close out at CHARLES F. RAUCH'S 389,
m3 d3w Cheap Lace Store, 389 Fourth st.

10,000 BUSHELS BLACK AND WHITE POLAND SEED OATS for sale at No. 129 Fourth street, between Main and the river.
m3 d3* THOS. McGRAIN.

FLOUR—Just received and for sale 175 bbls Extra A No. 1 Family Flour, of the Evansville (Ind.) Mills.
m3 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

1,000 SACKS SHELLED CORN;
1,000 sacks Ear do;
3 casks Hogs' Joles;
25 kegs prime Family Lard;
m3 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

I HAVE in store a lot of pure CARBON and COAL OIL and NAPTHA, which I will sell very low; also a lot of POTATOES, DRIED FRUIT, and EGGS. I have also a lot of BED-CORDING and TWINE.
m3 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

SUGAR—
25 hhds prime Sugar;
25 bbls Powdered and Crushed Sugar;
15 bbls Loaf Sugar;
In store and for sale by
m3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

RIO COFFEE—75 bags prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
m3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

MOLASSES AND SIRUP—
40 bbls Molasses;
30 bbls Sirup;
In store and for sale by
m3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

NAILS AND SPIKES—
500 kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
50 do Spikes;
In store and for sale by
m3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

LEATHER—3 cases fine Kip Leather in store and for sale by
m3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

UNITED STATES FLAGS.

WE have on consignment all sizes United States Bunting Flags for sale low by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
m1 209 and 210 west side Sixth st.

304.

INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS
Preparatory to our Second Spring Purchase.

2,000 YARDS PLANTERS' LINEN;
3,000 YARDS GEORGIA TWILLS;
PLAID OSNABURGS;
200 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY PLAID COTTONS;
100 PIECES 4-4 EXTRA HEAVY OSNABURGS;
20 CASES BLEACHED COTTONS;
15 BALES HEAVY BROWN COTTONS;
3,000 YARDS NEW STYLE MANCHESTER GINGHAMS;
100 PIECES RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS;
NEW STYLE SPRING PRINTS;
HEAVY LINEN CHECKS for Boys;
COTTONADES AND FANCY DRILLS;
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE CHINTZES;
100 PIECES COTTON DIAPER;
MARSEILLES AND ALLENDALE QUILTS;

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
m3 d&b 304 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

For Sale or Exchange,

A good TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING in a pleasant village, on a railroad, about one hour's run from city. House has seven rooms, kitchen and hall, cellar, cistern and a good spring near—large lot of half an acre—shade and fruit trees, good garden, &c.—all in good order. Will be sold at war prices or exchanged for a suitable dwelling in this city. (Register No. 324.)
m1 d3* J. W. BREDEN, Agent, Jefferson st.

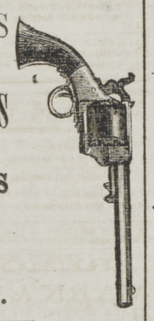
For Sale Cheap,

93¼ ACRES OF GOOD LAND, all cleared, on turnpike, six miles from Louisville. There are on the place a good farm house of six rooms, all necessary out buildings, and a well of first-rate water, a small orchard of young bearing apple trees, also peach trees and other smaller fruits and shrubbery. Inquire for further particulars at the residence of J. J. Talbott, on Salt River turnpike, four miles from Louisville.
Also for RENT or LEASE a FARM comfortably improved.
m1 d6&w2*

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1862, I will, as assignee of Stephen H. Myles, expose at public sale to the highest bidder, at the residence of said Myles, 6½ miles north from Shelbyville, Ky., the following property belonging to the said assignor, viz:
HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE;
20 shares of Stock in Bank of Ashland at Shelbyville ($1 480 paid in);
1 Share of Stock in Shelby County A. and M. Association ($25 paid in);
1 share of Stock in Union A. and M. Association at Eminence ($25 paid in);
½ Share of Stock in Southwestern A. and M. Association at Louisville ($25 paid in);
2 Shares of Stock in the Eminence Turnpike Road Company;
17 head Horses; a fine blooded Stallion, 5 years old in May; 1 yoke Oxen; 40 head of Cattle, among them some Milch Cows and 3 superior Bulls; 6 head of Hogs, some fine Sows and Pigs; 30 head of fine sheep. The Stock is all of the best breeds.
500 bbls of Corn, about half of it in the shock; Oats in the stack.
FARMING UTENSILS:
1 Thresher with a small Corn Mill attached thereto;
1 Reaper and Mower; 1 Two-horse Wagon; 1 Four-horse Wagon; an Ox Cart.
1 Buggy and Harness and an old Carriage.
A lot of Scantling and Weather-boarding Plank; a lot of Locust Posts and Fencing Plank, &c.
Also, at the same time and place, if necessary to pay the debts of said Stephen H. Myles,
THIRTEEN NEGROES,
Men, Women, and Children, all likely.
☞The undersigned reserves to himself the right of one bid or the privilege of passing by the sale of any of the above property and selling it privately.
TERMS—Sums of $10 and under, cash in hand; on all sums over $10, a credit of nine months will be given—purchasers giving notes, with approved security, to bear interest from day of sale until paid, negotiable and payable at the Bank of Ashland in Shelbyville. The terms of sale must be complied with before property is removed from the premises.
Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A.M., when due attendance will be given by J. H. WILSON,
Assignee of Stephen H. Myles.
Shelby county, Ky., March 1, 1862—d3

PRESCOTT'S Cartridge REVOLVERS AND BALLARD'S PATENT Breech Loading RIFLES.



MERWIN & BRAY,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers,
No. 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE ARMS HAVE BEEN HIGHLY APPROVED by prominent officials in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, and are preferred by the majority of ARMY OFFICERS, by whom they have been inspected. Those who have them in use speak in the highest terms of their SIMPLICITY and EFFICIENCY.
For full particulars send for a circular to MERWIN & BRAY, New York, or to C. WARNER, at the old stand of Merwin & Gale, No. 323 Market street, Louisville, Ky., where samples can be seen. m1 d6
(Democrat copy 6 times.)

CAVALRY BOOTS.

WE have a large stock of GRAINED CAVALRY BOOTS on hand, which we will sell LOW FOR CASH. E. G. WEBSTER & CO.,
f28 d15* 63 Pearl st., Cincinnati.

BYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

NET CASH DRY GOODS DEALERS.
Full assortment of SILKS;
Full assortment of SHAWLS;
Full assortment of DRESS GOODS;
Full assortment of STAPLE GOODS;
Full assortment of FANCY GOODS, &c.
f28 d3m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Fine Clothing!

DRESS COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS;
BUSINESS SUITS;
BOYS' CLOTHING;
SHIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES;
CRAVATS, TIES, UNDERWEAR, &c.;
Together with an elegant FRESH stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS,
Just opened at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
f28 On Main st., opposite the National.

N. B.—Mr. Ben. Mason, a very superior cutter, has charge of my Manufacturing department. Orders taken for custom work and satisfaction GUARANTIED or no sale. Terms cash. J. M. M.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.,
261 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

THE Directors have decided to issue Policies, not exceeding $5,000 on a single life, between the ages of 56 and 65, at the following rates for $100, viz:

Age.	1 Year.	7 Years.	Life.
57	2 70	4 20	6 27
58	3 14	4 81	6 50
59	3 67	4 64	6 75
60	4 35	4 91	7 00
61	4 53	5 08	7 25
62	4 71	5 20	7 66
63	4 90	5 50	7 85
64	5 09	5 71	8 15
65	5 34	5 99	8 55

B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
EDW'D H. VERNON, Agent,
OFFICE No. 428 Main st., between Bullitt and Fifth.
f27 dielm

NOTICE!

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 495 Broadway, N. Y., would notify their patrons and the public that they may be supplied with Needles, Silk, Thread, and other findings required in using their Machines at 314 Fourth street over Mrs. M. J. Bryant's Millinery Store, Louisville, Ky., where also may be seen an assortment of their Improved Machines, making both the Grover & Baker Stitch and Lock Stich, including their justly celebrated Lock stitch Machine, known as No. 9, for TAILORS' and FAMILY USE. Price from $40 upwards.
Special attention will be given to instruction and repair. f-7 d12*

Rosin.

50 BBLS PRIME ROSIN for sale at Kentucky Malt House. f27 dtf JOHN ENGELN & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. M. INGALLS,
Commission Merchant for the Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,
Is now receiving a large supply of these goods, adapted to the spring trade, which are offered at manufacturers' prices. These goods are new and desirable, and the attention of the city and country merchants is invited, as many kinds are offered very low to close consignments.
R. M. INGALLS,
436 Main street, up stairs,
between Fourth and Fifth streets,
f25 dtf Louisville, Ky.

$30,000 WORTH OF Manufactured Tobacco.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of March, 1862, on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, in front of Burge's Iron Store Warehouse, the following brands of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, &c:
Holland's No. 1 Extra pounds;
Miller's do do;
Ion do do;
R. Burge's BBB Nectar do;
Do BB do;
Do BB ¼ d;
Do BB 5 lump;
Ivanhoe pounds;
Do ¼ do;
Do 5 lump;
McAvoy 5 lump Black and Sweet;
Miller's Union 10 lump Black and Sweet;
Union ¼lbs in caddies, do do do;
Ivanhoe ¼lbs in caddies;
R. Burge's Extra ¼lbs in caddies;
Do BBB Nectar in caddies;

100,000 CIGARS.

All the above brands of Tobacco will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above named.
☞One of the largest and best FACTORIES, with all the Fixtures complete for Manufacturing Tobacco, for sale. R. BURGE.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. f25 dtd
(Cincinnati Commercial, Chicago Journal, Wheeling Intelligencer, Detroit Advertiser, Lafayette Journal, Evansville Journal, St. Louis Republican, Indianapolis Journal, and Madison Courier copy to amount of five dollars each and charge this office; also send marked paper to Mr. Burge.)

DRY GOODS.

1862. 1862.

SPRING TRADE.

MURRAY, SHIPLEY, & CO.,

No. 94 Pearl st.,

CINCINNATI,

Are now offering to cash and prompt short time buyers great inducements in the following Goods:

PRINTS,

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS,

DRILLS,

TICKS,

STRIPES,

CHECKS,

Men's & Boys' Wear,

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

WHITE GOODS

Embroideries,

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,

Notions, &c.

f28 d3

AMERICAN WATCHES!
FOR AMERICANS!

No more English or French rabbish, made to sell, but not to keep time.

Why should an American buy a foreign Watch when he can get a better and cheaper one at home?

Why should an American needlessly enrich foreign Watch manufacturers *at* the expense of our own artisans?

Why should an American send gold to England and France, our covert but bitter enemies, when gold is so much needed at home?

Why should an American buy an imported Watch, which, in nine cases out of ten, will cost more to keep in order for one year than its original price, and which was never intended to keep time under any circumstances?

Why should Americans not patronize more generally American manufactures, and thus emancipate themselves from the thraldom of English capital, French fashions, and continental gewgaws?

The American Watch Company's Watches are particularly adapted for soldiers' use, being most substantially made, and not liable to get out of order, either in marching, riding, or fighting.

Sold by all respectable Jewelers in the loyal States.

Wholesale orders should be addressed to

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents of the American Watch Company,
f25 dielm 182 Broadway, N. Y.

SWORDS for PRESENTATION

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, New York, And No. 79 Rue Richelieu, Paris,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF ALL KINDS OF
Military Wares,

SOLICIT the attention of Civic and Military Associations, Commands on National or State service, Patriotic Clubs

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 3 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—MARCH 2.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. F. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max. Min.	BAROMETER.	Thermo'r attached.
7 o'k | 2o'k | 9o'k		7 o'k. | 2 o'k. | 9 o'k.	To | 2 o | 9o
37 | 40 | 44	44 | 33	29 280 29 290 29 156	48 | 51 | 50

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry			
33 | 37	39 | 40	44 | 44	c.	n.e.	c.

CLOUDS. 7 o'clock.				RAIN.
Amount	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	In gauge inches.
10	Nim.	0	s.w.	1 56

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Address Delivered before the Law Class of the University of Louisville—Approaching the Finale—Vallandigham, the Suspected Traitor—A New Privateer—Indian Gifts—Rumored Capture of Captain Morgan—Police Proceedings—Patriotic Prisoners—Armed Prisoners—The Disposition of Prominent Rebel Prisoners—Patriotic Loan—Bitter—Ordnance Cast—Our Victories Abroad—The Sanitary Commission—The Old Kentucky Homes—Telegraphic News—Kentucky Legislature—A Line of Battle—Proceedings of the Board of Common Council—Laws of the United States—Correspondence—Miscellaneous Items—&c., &c.

AFFAIRS AT NASHVILLE.—A gentleman who left Nashville on Saturday evening informs us that the railroad connection between that city and Louisville is complete, save as to the bridge ten miles this side of Nashville, which was slightly damaged by water on Saturday evening. Gen. McCook has been placed in command at Nashville. There was an election for municipal officers in Nashville on Saturday, which passed off quietly. The retiring Mayor has issued a proclamation, exhorting all citizens to remain quiet and attend to their usual avocations, assuring them that they would receive full protection from the Federal arms. Many rebel prisoners have been brought in to Nashville, no less than thirty having been taken on Friday. Twenty-five negroes who had been seized by the rebels and taken by their masters from the vicinity of Bowling Green were recovered at Nashville and returned to their masters on Saturday. The greater portion of the silver change in circulation at Nashville is composed of Mexican dollars and the bogus half-dollars manufactured at New Orleans. The shinplasters issued by the banks and private companies do not pass as currency.

EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR. We take pleasure in reminding our readers that the beautiful exhibition which was given at Masonic temple on the evening of the 22d of February, by the pupils of the First Christian (Elder D. P. Henderson's) Church, will be repeated tomorrow evening for the benefit of the poor. The admiration of the vast audiedce assembled on the former occasion was unbounded, and the proposition to have the entertainment repeated gave universal satisfaction. In addition to the charming exercises which are remembered with so much pleasure, we are assured that Miss Woodman and Miss Whipple, have volunteered for the occasion. These popular amateurs, of themselves, could vouchsafe the public a brilliant entertainment, but then the charm of the exercises by the little folks will be added. Tickets can be had of L. A. Civill, E. M. Stone, M. C. Ramsey, and the children and friends of the Sunday School, a very large number having been already sold.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—We understand that a large amount of hospital supplies are daily arriving here from the North and East, which should be distributed among the sick in the interior. We understand that the hospitals at Lebanon, Munfordville, and at Calhoun are greatly in need of almost everything. The Adams Express Company has generously offered to send such articles free of charge, and the Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson, at the request of the ladies of Louisville, has consented to go and see that the articles sent are placed in proper hands for distribution, and will leave for Munfordville today with that view. The attention of all who are interested in the sanitary condition of the army is called to the favorable opportunity of ministering at once to the wants of our sick soldiers.

☞Our readers have seen the statement to the effect that, when the Federal troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn., they found among the citizens but one loyal Union man. We have from a reliable source some interesting reminiscences of this gallant Union man of Clarksville. His name is Peart, and he is sixty years of age. The arguments of the secession leaders never for a moment swerved him, nor did the threats of the rebel mob at all terrify him. Early in the rebellion the minister of the church of which he was a member preached a violent secession sermon, which was enthusiastically received by the congregation generally, but it was too much for the gallant Peart, who rose in the midst of the discourse and bade the minister good morning, thereby publicly censuring the minister and proclaiming his own loyalty.

THE WOODLAWN RACES.—We have heard the question asked frequently of late whether the spring meeting on the Woodlawn Course are to be held. We can see no good reason why they should not be advertised immediately. The stables of our prominent turfmen are full of fine animals, which are "spoiling" for a contest, and we think there will be admirable sport ensured if the meetings are held. Let us hope that the directors will meet at once and give the sporting world assurance that both the trotting and running races will be made up, and we feel every confidence that the attendance will be remunerative and cheering.

THEATRE. — The admirers of the drama will be delighted to learn that Mr. Couldock commences an engagement this evening as Luke Fielding, in the deeply absorbing drama of the Willow Copse. He brings with him several valuable additions to his heretofore most acceptable repertory, among which the Chimney Corner has attracted great attention wherever it has been performed. We regard Mr. Couldock as one of the best character actors in the country, and in the pathos of Luke Fielding and the wily statecraft of Louis XI he cannot be excelled.

DICK WINTERSMITH.—Major Dick, of General Buckner's staff, made good his escape from Fort Donelson, as before stated, and arrived at Memphis on the 19th of February. He states that General Buckner's command consisted of the Second Kentucky Regiment, the Fourteenth Mississippi, the Third, Eighteenth, Thirty second, and Forty-second Tennessee. Dick also states that none of Buckner's staff were injured, although he says they were in the thickest of the fight!

LOSS OF LOUISVILLE PROPERTY.—We have assurances by telegraph that the steamer Dr. Kane, bound from St. Louis for this port, was sunk at Cairo on Friday evening. She had on board one hundred and fifty tons pig iron for the Louisville Rolling Mill Company. The iron, however, was insured in the Louisville Marine Insurance Company.

☞In order to facilitate the removal of rolling stock received by river to the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Company is constructing a temporary railroad track down Tenth street to the canal. The towboat Yankee arrived on Saturday from Pittsburg with two floats laden with freight cars and forty thousand bushels coal for the road.

☞A man named Singleton, a deck passenger, coming up the river on the Golden State, fell overboard and was drowned between Curlew and Shawneetown. All we can learn of him is that he was discharged from the steamer Lancaster No. 4, and has an aunt back of Leavenworth, Indiana. He was about 21 years old.

ARREST.—A man named T. J. Hausamann was arrested by officer Tiller on Saturday on the charge of stealing about four hundred dollars worth of gold pens and other articles from Mr. G. W. Robertson. Hausamann had sent the articles to an auction house to have them sold, which led to his detection.

SOUTHERN MONEY.—We are informed that, since the Federal army occupied Nashville, certain Southern currency has appreciated in value there, and that the notes of the State Bank of Tennessee, Florida, and Alabama pass freely at par.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The steamers Patton and Hazel Dell passed up for Cincinnati on Saturday with nearly three hundred sick and wounded soldiers from Fort Donelson.

☞Miss Mattie Chapin returns her thanks to the loyal ladies of Leavenworth, Ind., for another box of hospital stores, also a sack of dried fruit for the soldiers at Hospital No. 3.

NEW SONG. — A. Cleveland house has published a beautiful new song entitled Evangeline, the words and music of which are by Mr. Will. S. Hays, of this city.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT, March 1, 1862.

Mr. Richardson, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has sent a communication in answer to a resolution of the House in reference to the counties from which reports for the year 1861 have and have not been received. It appears that of the one hundred and ten counties reports were received from eighty-seven up to the 15th day of Feb., which is the time prescribed by existing laws, on or before which all schools must be reported to secure an allowance out of the public funds. Since that day Lawrence and Muhlenburg have reported, and Johnson informally through a few of the district trustees, as the School Commissioners had left the county. But no report at all has been received from the counties of Allen, Christian, Crittenden, Edmondson, Estill, Floyd, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Hopkins, Letcher, Logan, Marshall, McLean, Pike, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Warren, and Wayne. With but few exceptions, the counties last above named have been, until very recently, occupied by the forces of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The repulse of those forces throughout Kentucky, and the prompt measures which have been taken to re-establish postal connection with those counties which have been debarred from communication by mail with the seat of government, will, it is confidently believed by Mr. Richardson, enable every school commissioner in the State to report by the 1st day of May next. Under the act to amend the common school laws, approved March 10, 1856, the Auditor has invariably apportioned the income of the school fund among the several counties reporting, as directed by law, by the 1st of March of each and every year. With the exception of about sixty days' delay in the distribution of school moneys among those counties which have already reported, an extension of time until May 1st, in favor of the non-reported counties, would not materially derange the operations of our common school system. As to the bill now pending before the Legislature, to the effect that time shall be given until December 1st, 1862, to all counties in the State which have not reported, to make their reports respectively to the Superintendent, and receive their pay, Mr. Richardson thinks that well meant as such a plan of relief doubtless is, still the consequences which would flow from the adoption of it, would put in jeopardy, for one year at least, the cause of popular education throughout Kentucky. According to law, the Auditor each year, on or about the 1st day of March, apportions the revenue from the school fund among the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of free white children in each between the ages of six and eighteen years, as shown by the returns of the common school commissioners and of the assessors of taxes in his office. The annual allowances *pro rata* to each scholar are based on those returns. They can be ascertained and fixed in no other way. Should time be given to the remaining counties to make their several reports between this date and December 1st next, is might become impossible to ascertain the whole number of children reported, and the allowance to each child, before December 1st; and the proposition in question, should it be adopted, would virtually inhibit an allowance to 164,316 children, now duly and officially reported from eighty-seven counties, until the latter end of this year.

Some of the counties which have reported have been for months within the lines of the enemy, but they exhibit so great a falling off that it would be advisable to extend the privilege to them to correct their reports. Information has reached Mr. Richardson's department that in places recently occupied by the rebel armies and under the pretended jurisdiction by the Provisional Government, attempts have been made to overawe school commissioners and trustees and prevent them from making the reports required by law, and it is probable that in some instances they have succeeded; these counties should share the relief proposed. There are other difficulties which require remedial legislation. Some county school commissioners have seceded and carried off their books, blanks, and documents which should go to their successors, and the County Courts have not been able to fill the vacancies. The law requires the affidavits of two trustees to authenticate every report, while in some instances trustees have left the county and rendered compliance impossible. By giving the County Judges the authority to make the appointments, and any two citizens the affidavits, there would be remedies provided. It is also recommended that in invaded districts where the schools were not taught the full time, the deficit be made up and reported during the present year, which can be done by the first of May. Many schools have already been resumed.

Irregular reports have heretofore given occasion for much special legislation to remedy delinquencies. It was the intention of the founders of our school system to regard all such cases as anomalous, and to grant relief only where some unavoidable delay or accident justified it, in the trust and belief that when the system should become thoroughly established and well understood throughout the State, there would be no further need of special legislation on the subject. But several hundred local and private acts on our statute books for the relief of common school districts not regularly reported attest that these anticipations have not been verified. As the various sums paid out of the treasury, in favor of delinquent districts, have never been officially reported, those interested in popular education have not been apprised of the aggregate amount disbursed under this head. The Superintendent has prepared tables to exhibit the amount paid out of the school fund of 1860 and 1861, to irregularly reported districts in which schools were taught during the years 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, and '60. The amount has reached $4,295 20 for the years 1860-'61, while the total from 1854 has been $5,011 80, all appropriated by special acts in sums varying from units to hundreds. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount to be paid out of the treasury in favor of delinquent districts authorized by special legislation, but to which no payments have as yet been made. Mr. Richardson estimate that $2,500 will be required to defray these claims, which amount will of course have to be drawn from the school funds of the current year; and the annual divided among all those schools which were duly taught and officially reported cannot but be materially affected by such an allowance. In other words, the amount to be disbursed among the schools taught in 1861 must be lessened by about $2,500, appropriated to delinquent districts, in all of which schools were taught before that period. The estimated amount of receipts into the treasury, from all sources for the benefit of common schools, up to March 1st, 1862, is $170,722 60. This sum does not include the July dividends of interest on the bonds held by the Board of Education, or the second semi-annual installment of tax on the capital stock and surplus of the Farmers' Bank, Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland, which are to be disbursed for the benefit of schools taught during the past year. The annual revenue of the sch ol fund, and the allowance per scholar, will therefore vary but little from that of 1860.

A bill has finally passed the Legislature which provides that ministers or priests shall not solemnize marriage until they have filed in the office of the county court clerk an affidavit from some one authorized to administer oaths, that they have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and to be faithful to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky so long as they remain citizens thereof, and also solemnly swear that they have not joined in, aided, or abetted, the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, in this rebellion against the United States, or in their invasion of this State, and that they will not so aid or comfort them therein, directly or indirectly, so long as they remain a citizen of this State; any minister, &c., solemnizing marriage without taking the above oath, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. There were but thirteen negative votes to this bill in the House and two in the Senate.

The House this morning passed the bill which legalizes the suspension of specie payments in favor of those Banks which will agree to loan one hundred thousand dollars to the people of each Congressional District. The vote was sixty-two in its favor to twelve against it. In my opinion the General Assembly has commenced its work of relief at the wrong end. If additional currency raises prices, which I believe is a financial axiom, it does not seem good policy to increase the rates of charge for the necessaries of life at a time when the people hardly know how to provide for them. However, the large majority on the passage of the bill was referred to by Mr. Underwood, when the act to regulate the courts (the Heady relief measure) was next taken up, as being an unmistakable indication, that, as the House was willing to relieve, in some cases, where existing laws operate hardly against artificial bodies, relieving the Banks from penalties which constrain them to pay their debts, and has, to that extent, interfered with remedies compelling compliance with contracts, it might be anticipated that the same relief would be extended generally to the individual debtors of the State, for nothing more was asked than that laws acting oppressively should be temporarily suspended. Such suspensions in times of great calamity are to some extent inevitable. Our Bill of Rights says "no power of suspending laws shall be exercised unless by the General Assembly or its authority," which directly implies that the Legislature can do so and no other branch of the government; the act is not executive or judicial. Our appellate court has sanctioned the principle by overruling a decision on the unconstitutionality of last year's stay law, and that same principle is incorporated in the bill which now proposed to regulate the courts. The power of the Legislature in the premises is then settled, and we are now to test the necessity of its exercise and its policy. The suspension of legal remedies is at all times tended with danger; they should not be delayed; the chances of escape and the hope of avoiding punishment stimulate crime, and so in civil contracts between man and man, any impediment to their enforcement leads men to go imprudently into debt. No one would assume financial responsibilities without great deliberation if he were certain that everything he possessed would be seized and sold to release his debt. Our Legislature has given temptation and invited delay in the settlement of contracts by its replevin laws; they all operate injuriously in the end, and as the government has produced the injury, it has rendered it necessary that it should interfere against the effects of its own impudent legislation. Superadded to this, is the condition of things in a greater part of our State overrun by rebellion; the people there have been stripped bare of everything; no matter how honest or anxious for settlement they may be, they are in no condition to pay; the enforcement of their debts by present legal remedies would involve terrible sacrifices, and this is a fair, just, and unanswerable argument in favor of interference.

The discussion upon this and kindred propositions will be protracted, and the urgency of careful investigation will doubtless delay the adjournment of the Legislature for a week or ten days.

☞The March term of the Criminal Court will commence at Shelbyville to-day. The celebrated case which grew out of the assassination of the Hill family in Jefferson county on the morning of January 1st, 1861, will be called during the term.

FALL OF SAVANNAH —The Nashville Banner of the 26th ult., says it was currently rumored there that Savannah had fallen into the hands of the Federals.

☞Capt. Noah, of the Second Minnesota Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Barracks at the House of Refuge.

☞The American flag was hoisted over the State House at Nashville, Tennessee, on Monday, by Brig. Gen. Nelson.

☞Telegraphic communication has been re-established between this city and Nashville, Tennessee.

☞Brigadier General Ward arrived in this city last evening by the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, March 1, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder Wm. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House was received by Mr. Lyne, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of a House bill, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Alexander—A House bill to prohibit the summoning of certain persons as guards, with the opinion it should not pass. Rejected.

Mr. Speed—Judiciary—A bill to amend subdivision 6, of section 221, of the Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. Johnson—Judiciary—A House bill to regulate the fees and allowances to commissioners, auditors, and receivers in equity, with opinion it should not pass.

Mr. Robinson explained the bill, and the action of the committee on it, briefly.

The bill was then rejected.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing his approval of several Senate bills; and another message nominating sundry persons for the office of Notary Public.

Mr. DeHaven—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Ben. W. Blincoe, of Fayette county, with the opinion that it should not pass. Rejected.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Webb & Levering, of Louisville. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of W. C. Ireland. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Thomas Badgett, jailor of Washington county. Passed.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the petition of M. B. Johnson. Discharged.

Same—A bill to change the time of holding the Trimble circuit court. Passed.

Mr. Grover—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of Seth Parker, sheriff of Lewis county, with the opinion it should not pass. Rejected.

Mr. Alexander—A bill for the benefit of Wm. N. Guyton. Passed.

Mr. Speed laid before the Senate the report of the Louisville turnpike company, which was ordered to be printed in the journal of the Senate.

A House bill to amend the law in regard to mills was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Grover moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures with instructions to report an amendment to reduce the toll of millers from one sixth to one eighth as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Bush opposed the motion, and advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Grover replied, and urged the reference with instruction.

The motion to recommit was adopted.

A Senate bill to amend the jury laws of this Commonwealth was taken up and amended, and, as amended and passed, is as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That all grand and petit jurymen of this Commonwealth, before serving as such shall, in addition to the oaths now prescribed by law, take the following oath: "I do swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, engaged or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, neither in a civil or military capacity; nor into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, neither in a civil or military capacity; and that I have not, directly nor indirectly, engaged in, counseled, advised, aided or abetted any rebellion or insurrection whatever against the United States or this State, so help me God."

Sec. 2. All jury commissioners, before entering upon their duties as such, and all sheriffs and their deputies at the commencement of each term of the circuit courts, shall, in addition to the oaths now prescribed by law, take the following oath: "I do swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, engaged, or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, neither in a civil or military capacity; nor in the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, neither in a civil or military capacity; and that I have not, directly nor indirectly, engaged in, counseled, advised, aided, or abetted any rebellion or insurrection whatever against the United States or this State; and that I will not select as a juryman or grand juryman any person whom I know, or have good cause to believe, was ever so engaged or been, counseled, advised, aided, or abetted any such rebellion insurrection, or service, so help me G.d."

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the several Circuit and Criminal Judges of this Commonwealth, before the oaths prescribed in this act are administered to read aloud, in open court, to jurymen and grand jurymen the oath required of them, and in like manner to jury commissioners the oath required of them, and propound to each juryman, grand juror, and jury commissioner, separately, this interrogatory: "Are you willing to take this oath?" Those who answer in the affirmative, if otherwise competent and not otherwise objected to, may be sworn. Those who answer in the negative shall not serve as jurors, grand jurors, or jury commissioners during said term of the court.

Sec. 4. Any Judge who shall willfully fail or refuse to perform the duties imposed upon Judges by this act, shall, upon indictment and conviction, be fined the sum of $1,000.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall swear falsely in taking either of the oaths prescribed by this act, or who shall willfully violate the same in any particular, shall be deemed and held guilty of the offence of false swearing, and upon indictment and conviction, shall be punished therefor as said offence is now punished by law; and, in addition thereto, shall be wholly disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in this Commonwealth hereafter.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from its passage.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the above bill, and stood yeas 19; in the negative, Mr. Grover.

Mr. Worthington moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill from the House for the benefit of Samuel Sayres. Carried.

The bill was then referred to the Finance Committee.

Leave of absence until Monday morning was granted to Mr. Robinson, he having important private business at home to-day.

Mr. Gillies reported a number of bills and a resolution correctly enrolled. They were signed by the Speaker, and delivered to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

Mr. Goodloe—Select Committee—A bill amending the "election laws." [Voters may be required to take an oath that they have not engaged in rebellion, &c.] Ordered to be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from J. W. Tate, treasurer of the Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded children. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Curtis had indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Wilson Waller, the member elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of John C. Gilbert, of Marshall county, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Miller—In relation to trustees of the jury fund. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Neel—To establish an additional magistrates' precinct in Graves county. Passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Sparks—For the benefit of E. P. Thomas, of Henry county.

Mr. Cooper—For the benefit of school district No. 28, in Lincoln county.

Mr. Owings—To confine convicts in the Penitentiary within its walls. Passed.

Mr. Taylor—Ways and Means—Appropriating money toward the completion of the Western Lunatic Asylum. [Appropriates $30,000.] Passed. Yeas 62; nays 12.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Gaither, Secretary of State, announcing that he had approved and signed certain bills originating in this House.

Mr. Sparks offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the public printer, (under the direct on of the committee on Printing,) be directed to print a sufficient quantity of blank warrants and executions, for all of the justices of this State, the same to be distributed with the public acts to the several county court clerks of this State, and to be distributed by said clerks to the justices of the peace of their counties.

The House took up the bill concerning the Banks of issue of this Commonwealth. [The bill was published in full in the Commonwealth of March 1st.]

Mr. R. J. Browne, from the committee on Banks, reported the following as a substitute for the third section of said bill, viz:

Sec. 3. That the Banks of issue which shall accept the provisions of the first and second sections of this act shall be and they are hereby released from all the penalties and forfeitures denounced by law and by their charters respectively, for failing to pay their liabilities in gold and silver on demand; and it shall be lawful for said banks to pay out at their counters, deal in and lend at par valuable notes of the United States government, payable on demand, at such places as may be designated by law. *Provided*, that such banks as accept the provisions of this act shall, within thirty days after the passage thereof, notify the Secretary of State of the fact of such acceptance; and said Banks, so accepting, shall, with reasonable dispatch, apportion the amount and indicate the district within which the loans are to be made by them respectively, *Provided further*, that the provisions of this section of this act shall remain in force for and during the term of three years from and after its passage.

The question being taken, the substitute for the 3d section was adopted.

After some discussion, Mr. Harney moved the previous question; ordered.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 62; nays, 12.

Mr. Burnam moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. Husten moved to lay their motion to reconsider on the table: rejected—yeas 36; nays, 32.

Mr. Burnam withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Murphy renewed the motion to reconsider, and further action on said motion was postponed until Tuesday next.

The House then took up the bill to regulate the circuit and other courts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Wolfe. [The bill and amendment were published in the Commonwealth of March 1st.]

Mr. Rankin offered a substitute for said bill and amendment, which is as follows, viz:

Sec. 1. That all executions that shall issue whilst this act is in force, upon replevy bonds or sale bonds, taken after its passage, shall be returnable to the 1st Monday in March, 1863.

Sec. 2. The officer to whom any execution mentioned in the foregoing section of this act shall be delivered to be executed, shall not be required to levy the same until within seventy days of the return day thereof, and for failing to levy such execution until within that time, shall incur no liability. But all such executions shall bind the estate of the defendants from the time of their delivery to the proper officer to execute as now provided by law: *Provided however*, that if any plaintiffin any such execution shall file with said officer his or her affidivit, in writing, stating that any defendant in such execution is disposing of his or her property with the intent to defraud the creditors, and avoid the payment of the debts of such defendant, said officer, from the time of the filing of said affidavit with him, shall be liable for any neglect or failure to levy said execution upon the property of such defendant, as though this (the second) section of this act had not passed.

Mr. Underwood advocated the passage of the original bill, and the amendment offered by Mr. Wolfe, at some length.

And then the House adjourned.

Notices of the Day.

ASTHMA.—*From Rev. D. Letts, Frankfort, Ill.* "An old lady of our acquaintance has been greatly afflicted with Asthma for many years, and has tried a multiplicity of prescriptions with little or no effect. My wife sent her a part of a box of the 'Bronchial Troches.' After a few days we heard that she found great relief from their use, and today she sent a messenger some five miles to procure more. We had only one box left, but could not refuse it." Brown's Bronchial Troches or Cough Lozenges are sold throughout the United States. m3 d2&w1

THE LOUISVILLE "DUTY HAT."—Officers stationed at this post are desired to wear something significant of their occupation. Messrs. Green & Green have a beautiful hat designed for this purpose. Also that "McClellan" Cap. Regulation cap and hat, and trimmings for every rank. Attention of the "Signal Corps" is solicited to the corner of Fourth and Main.

THE SHELBYVILLE STAGE LINE. — Messrs. Beckley, Noel, & Co.'s accommodation line of stages leave Shelbyville for Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at seven o'clock, and leave this city for Shelbyville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at one o'clock. The mail stage leaves Louisville for Shelbyville, as heretofore, at six o'clock. The vehicles and horses are excellent, and the drivers are accommodating.

☞Old brown and pure white Castile Soap, besides a great many other kinds of soap; also a good assortment of Nursery Chairs, Infant Baskets, and Brushes, Combs, and Powders, for infants, always kept on hand and for sale low at J. SUES.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
LOUISVILLE, KY., February 24, 1862.

Major F. F. Flint, 16th U. S. infantry, commanding Louisville barracks, is invested with the control of all detachments and parties of transient soldiers and individual officers and men arriving in the city of Louisville. They will report to him immediately on their arrival in the city.

Major Flint will see that all parties, detachments, and individuals, as named above, are facilitated in the accomplishment of their business, and that they then proceed to join their proper commands at the earliest date practicable.

The Provost Marshal will fill any requisition for guards made by Major Flint for the execution of the duty herein assigned him.

By command of Brig. Gen. Buell.

JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G. Chief of Staff.
[Official.] feb25 15d

FOR NEW ORLEANS — GLORIOUS! — And so are Hill's Peerless and Masonic Pens. All those who love to write with a fine Gold Pen should call at the manufactory and take a look at our splendid stock before buying elsewhere. Gold Pens repaired and repointed, Main street, four doors below Fourth. R. C. HILL.

☞Large lots of fresh Timothy and Clover seed, Blue Grass and Orchard Grass, also all kinds of Garden seeds, for sale by

W. B. WILSON,
f3 d2m Main street, bet. Third and Fourth.

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ESPECIAL NOTICE TO SUTLERS AND DEALERS. We have now in store and will be receiving daily a superior article of Western Reserve, Hamburg, and English dairy cheese, dried beef, beef tongue, extra spiced pig's feet, bologna sausage, figs, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, sardines, No. 1 Roe herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked herring, sauerkraut, white beans, new fall sugar cured breakfast bacon, 100 bbls pearl hominy, 50 casks old hams and shoulders, clear and ribbed sides, that will be sold very low; 350 sacks No. 1 Pennsylvania buckwheat flour, potatoes, onions, &c., all of which will be sold low by

CLIFFORD & CO.,
de7 dtf 226 Main street.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. — A very sure remedy for general debility, weakness of the nervous system, loss of muscular energy, derangement of the *generative* organs, and affections of the liver, may be had at Raymond & Tyler's Medicine and Variety Store, on Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. Price $2 50 per bottle. f28 deod&weow

☞G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market sts received this morning—

10 cases Bleached Cotton;
3 bales brown do;
1 do do Osnaburgs;
50 pieces Plantation Drills;
200 do Assorted Prints;
30 do Irish Linens;
30 do Plaid Cottons.

All of which will be sold low fo cash only.
j25 j&b G R TABB.

MARRIED,

On the 20th of February, at the residence of Mr. F. M. McIntyre, by Rev. Geo. W. Smith, Rev. W. D. Powers, of the Kentucky Conference M. E. Church South, and Miss ELIZABETH F., daughter of D. W. McIntyre, Esq., all of Fleming county, Ky.

By Rev. G. W. Brush, on the 27th of February, Mr. T. J. HERLEY, of this city, to Miss MOLLIE S., daughter of Wm. Barbour, Esq., of Henry county, Ky.

DIED,

At the Louisville Hotel, on the 2d inst., of disease of the heart, Captain EDWARD KINGSBERY, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Aid-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. J. S. Negley, 7th Brigade, Department of the Ohio.

On the evening of the 28th of February, CHARLIE A. WALLACE, aged nine years, five months, and sixteen days.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS SATURDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — Argo, St. Louis.
Dove, Ky. river. — Star Grey Eagle, Hend'n.
E. H. Fairchild, L. O. — Hazell Dell, Paducah.
T. J. Patton, Paducah.

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — Argo, Cin.
Dove, Ky. river. — Star Grey Eagle, Hend'n.
E. H. Fairchild, L. O. — Hazel Dell, Cin.
T. J. Patton, Cin.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

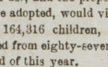
Superior, Cin. — Prairie Rose, Cin.
Yeakee, Cin.

DEPARTED YESTERDAY.

Superior, Cin. — Prairie Rose, Lower Ohio.

Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet

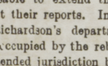
Owensboro, Evansville, & Henderson.



The light-draught passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, DONNELLY, master, LEW. SHERLEY, clerk, will leave for the above and all way ports on this day, the 3d instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., positively, from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m3 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

For Evansville, Paducah, and Cairo.

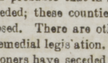


The magnificent passenger steamer GOLDEN STATE, HICKS KING, master, will leave for above and all way landings on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., positively, from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m3 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Monday and Friday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet

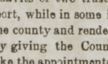
For Evansville and Henderson.



The fine light-draught passenger packet BIG GREY EAGLE, DONNALLY, master, will leave for above and all way landings on this day, the 3d inst., at 5 o'clock, P.M. from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m3 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

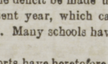
For Evansville and Henderson.



The light-draught passenger steamer BIG GREY EAGLE, DONNALLY, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, 3d inst., at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
m3 B. J. CAFFREY, Agent.

Regular Madison and Carrollton Packet.



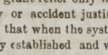
The light-draught passenger steamer LANCASTER No. 3, Capt. S. M. SPARES, D. H. CLAXON, clerk, will leave Louisville regularly every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 o'clock for Madison, Carrollton, and all way landings.

For freight or passage apply on board. j18 dtf

1862. ..... 1862.

REGULAR U. S. MAIL PACKETS

For Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all intermediate landings.



THE SPLENDID STEAMERS

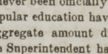
BIG GREY EAGLE, A. DONNALLY, master, leaves on Mondays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.

STAR GREY EAGLE, JOHN HUNTSINGER, master, leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting at Evansville with the Paducah and Cairo packets.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
T. M. ERWIN, or
j20 dtf MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, Wall St.

REGULAR PACKET—U.S. MAIL MORNING LINE Connecting at Cincinnati with all eastern and eastern trains

For Cincinnati.

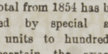


The magnificent passenger steamers GEN. ANDERSON, GILDRETH, master SUPERIOR, DITTMAR, master.

One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock, M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharf-boat, foot of Third st

Regular Madison and Carrollton Accommodation Packet.



The magnificent passenger steamer W. W. CRAWFORD, D. G. PARR, master, N. L. JOHNSON, clerk, leaves Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock, P. M., landing at all way ports. Returning, leaves Carrollton at 9 o'clock and Madison at 2 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
j16dtf MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE,
Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MRS. MARY LYNCH ..... Lessee.
MR. J. M. DAWSON ..... Stage Manager.
MR. THOS. J. CAREY ..... Treasurer.

☞First night of the engagement of the eminent Tragedian MR. C. W. COULDOCK.

THIS EVENING (Monday), March 3, the performance will commence with the great Drama of intense interest, by Dion Bourcicault, entitled the WILLOW COPSE—Luke Fielding, Mr. Couldock.... Favorite Dancing by Miss Constantine.... To conclude with the laughable Farce entitled the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM, or A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

☞Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle 50 cts; Second Tier 25 cts; Gallery 10 cts.
☞Doors open at ¼ to 7 and Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
☞For particulars, see small bills.

The Original Celebrated and World-renowned American Man in Miniature!

GENERAL TOM THUMB,

SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,

At Masonic Temple for a short time only, Commencing WEDNESDAY, March 5.

TWO BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS EACH DAY Afternoon at 3 and Evenings at 7½ o'clock.

Doors open half an hour previous.

THE LITTLE GENERAL will make his first appearance in Louisville in many years, as above, in all his new and wonderful Impersonations, Songs Dances, Sketches &c. &c. assisted by MR. W. TOWNSEND, the great English Baritone and Buffo, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, MR. W. DEVERE, the American Tenor, and MR. G. G. TITCOMB, the Brilliant P

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Saturday, March 1st.* Pat. Winn, disorderly Conduct. Discharged.

Julia Dean, unlawfully detaining Lizzie Reppert against her will. Bail in $500 for twelve months, and $100 to answer.

C. Brestle, resisting officers in the arrest of Julia Dean. Discharged.

☞We learn from the Paris Citizen that a freight train passing up the Kentucky Central Railroad, on Monday night last, ran over and killed and injured eleven two-year old mules and four horses, about three miles from Paris, belonging to Mr. Joseph A. Howerton, of Bourbon. Those injured had to be killed. Mr. H.'s loss is estimated at over $1,500. The track of the road was so much damaged as to prevent the passenger train from passing on Tuesday.

THE DISPOSITION OF PROMINENT REBEL PRISONERS.—Mr. Richardson's proposition in regard to the disposition of the prominent rebels who are or may be taken prisoners meets with general favor. The disposition is to turn all these cases over to the civil authorities, to be treated as traitors. The indictment against Simon Bolivar Buckner, the spy and traitor, offers a case in point upon which the provisions of this bill are founded.

ARMED PRISONERS.—The Terre Haute Express says that on Tuesday, it was discovered that the rebel prisoners, sent to that city, were fully armed with knives and pistols and a full supply of ammunition. As soon as it was ascertained, they were marched out by companies and disarmed.

☞B. F. Tuttle, Esq., of Indianapolis, who has been appointed by Gov. Morton to look after the sick and wounded soldiers, from Indiana, is in the city. He expresses himself highly gratified with the attention the brave Indianians have received at the hands of our authorities.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, has loaned to the Government, since the July session of Congress, $41,000. Every dollar he has been able to spare from his boarding house life he has invested in the war bonds.

BETTER.—We are glad to announce that the third son of President Lincoln, Thomas, who has been ill for some weeks, is decidedly better, and it is now hopad will speedily recover.

ORDNANCE CAST.—It is stated that the Fort Pitt Works cast one hundred and seventy-nine guns for the army last year, and one hundred and ninety for the navy.

☞Some twelve or thirteen cannon captured at the battle near Somerset, together with a large amount of small arms, passed through Danville on the 20th ult.

OUR VICTORIES ABROAD.—The London journals of the 4th publish the reports of the battle of Mill Spring, with the death of Zollicoffer, and other particulars, but, though we have dates to the 6th, we do not see a solitary word, editorially, showing the strategic importance of the victory, or commendatory of the valor by which it was obtained. It would have been otherwise, probably, if the rebels had won!

The Liverpool journals are less reticent, we observe, but their unfriendly feeling towards the "federals" (as they call us) breaks out in such paragraphs as the following:

[From the Liverpool Mercury.]

Liverpool Exchange, Tuesday Evening.—Although the intelligence of the signal defeat of the Confederates in Kentucky as presented to us as fully authentic and officially confirmed, yet there is a pretty general inclination to doubt its veracity. Further confirmation and a greater abundance of details will be necessary to satisfy the public that a "great battle" has been fought and a "glorious victory" achieved by the Federal army in Kentucky.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The London Times is highly satisfied with the report of the United States Sanitary Commission, and is not sorry to take some hints from it. It speaks of the operations of the Commission as follows:

The Federals did not wait, as we did in the Crimean war, for the mischief to begin. They actually appointed a Commission to inquire into the health of the army before that army had assembled, and not a minute was lost by the Commissioners in entering upon the discharge of their duties. Under the presidency of a doctor, not of medicine, but of divinity, they have been at work seven months. * * * The Rev. Dr. Bellows seems to have taken his men or his regiments, and ascertained all their "antecedents" with the accuracy of a German police agent. We learn everything about the troops—where they came from, how they came, how long they were coming, and what kind of men they were, as well as how they were lodged, fed, paid, clothed, entertained, and doctored. It may be well supposed that this information is valuable. We must say that we never met with a more exhaustive report. The Commission appears to have been of great benefit to the army, and it will now enable the world to observe how that singular army has been constituted.

THE OLD KENTUCKY HOMES.—A correspondent, with General Mitchell's command, writes as follows from a point south of Green river:

Some of the most beautiful farms, and lovely residences, which only a few months ago adorned these fertile valleys, are now the abodes of owls and bats. In order to impede our march, the road had been obstructed for miles with fallen timber. In many places the road had been plowed up. All the ponds, some fifteen in number, on the line of march, were rendered unfit for man or beast, owing to the fact that these desolators had killed horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, ripped them open, and thrown them into the water. In a few instances dams had been dug and the water let off. I counted, in the distance of eighteen miles, eleven sites, where once stood residences, now nothing left but a few charred timbers.

As we passed Cave City, I rode over to take a view of the ruins of the once fine Cave City Hotel. Here it was that the visitor came afar to visit that wonder of wonders, the Mammoth Cave. Nothing now remains but the indubitable evidence of the dastardness of Buckner and his guilty marauders. Many incidents occured during the march of eighteen miles of an affecting nature. As the column passed the Woodland House, where the remains of Zollicoffer were received, the stars and stripes once again greeted our vision, waved by a couple of young ladies. Several of the officers dismounted and entered the hotel. The young ladies provided them with Star-Spangled Banner, we joining in the chorus. I have often heard it sung, but never before did its notes fall so sweetly as then. As the joyous party came in on the last verse the enthusiasm became intense.

The old lady, with tears in her eyes, blessed God that their hour of deliverance had come. After drinking the health of the Union in the shape of some good buttermilk, we took our departure, satisfied that there are still many loyal hearts in this part of Kentucky.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1862.

I wish through your valuable paper to acknowledge the receipt of a timely contribution of dressed chickens, butter, eggs, &c., to our sick soldiers, from the citizens of Oak Hill and Peninsula, Ohio, which was immediately forwarded to Bacon Creek Hospital, in charge of the attending surgeon.

This is not the first contribution of the kind received from the generous citizens of Oak Hill and vicinty, through our friends, Messrs. Allen Welton and L. Waterman, who have been untiring in their efforts to furnish relief to our sick soldiers. MRS. W. W. HULINGS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journa l:

In an article over the signature of W. C. M., relating to the Medical Staff of U. S. General Hospital No. 3, it might appear to the readers of the Journal that the name of Dr. Grant was designedly omitted. This was not the case. I believe the article was written by a patient in Ward A, which ward is under the charge of Dr. Brewer, consequently Dr. Grant rarely visits that portion of the Hopital, and was probably unknown to the writer. It gives me pleasure to state that I believe Dr. Grant to be an accomplished physician, and he discharges his duties in the hospital in a thorough manner and to the satisfaction of all concerned. J. F. W.,

Surgeon in charge.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

MARCH 1, 1862.

We notice in your morning issue, of the 26th ultimo, an article in regard to a general order from Dr. Weede, the surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 3. This being a military hospital, and governed strictly by the army regulations, Dr. Weede, as a regular United States officer, in charge of said hospital, could not do otherwise than see that the regulations were observed. We have been associated with the Doctor since he was placed in charge, and know him to be an honorable, high-minded, and kind-hearted gentleman. We, therefore, deem it our duty, in justice to Dr. Weede, to state that he would far sooner appropriate funds from his own pockets to relieve the suffering than violate his oath or neglect his duty in any particular whatever.

A. V. BREWER, M. D.
B. F. GRANT, M. D.

The use of balloons for military purposes is by no means a novel idea. The first trial made of balloons to ascertain the movements of an enemy took place at the battle of Fleurus, in 1794. It succeeded in enabling Gen. Jourdan to ascertain the weak side of the Austrian position. In consequence of the success obtained at this battle, four companies of aeronants were organized, and finally an entire battalion. General Bonaparte took with him to Egypt two companies of aeronauts and several balloons, but they rendered no service, and they were subsequently disbanded. An attempt was made to revive them in Algeria in 1880, but there was no opportunity for making use of them. The Russians made use of balloons at Sebastopol, but they derived no advantage from them. During the military movements of the campaign of Italy, in 1859, the balloons were tried but gave no satisfaction.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Evening Dispatches.

BOLIVAR, JEFFERSON COUNTY,
NEAR BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.

Since Monday night Harper's Ferry and its vicinity have changed hands. Our advance guard, consisting of the 28th Pennsylvania regiment, passed over the Potomac, from Sandy Hook to Harper's Ferry, before day-break Monday morning, by a rope ferry, and took possession of the town. On the next day, ample provision for transporting troops over the river was provided, and our advanced guard considerably reinforced. Bolivar and Charlestown, and a considerable portion of the country on both banks of the Shenandoah are now occupied by our troops. Except 20 of the enemy, who were captured, they all retired on the approach of our army.

The people in this town and in the neighboring places which our troops have occupied were in a condition bordering on starvation. There are comparatively few inhabitants remaining here now, and they all profess Union sentiments and great delight at being relieved from the thraldom which has oppressed them for the last six months. Many refugees are returning. The right wing of the army has considerably curtailed the rebel territory in Virginia, and made a foothold for itself which all the power of the rebellion cannot wrest from it. The enemy have made sad havoc among the residences of the Union people here since the departure of our troops. So far no opposition has been given to our advance, not a hostile shot having been fired.

General Banks has established his Head Quarters on the road from Harper's Ferry to Bolivar. The enemy shelled the trains to day at Berlin as they were passing down to Baltimore, but their practice was bad and out of 12 shots fired, only two exploded and none of them did any damage.

The plans of Gen. McClellan are being rapidly unfolded, and you may rely upon it, from my own personal observation, that that brave young chieftain is diligently as well as skilfully laboring to crush the monster rebellion at the earliest moment.

[World's Dispatch.]

A private letter received here from Paris states that Yancey has left for Alabama via Havana, fully satisfied that none of the great powers of Europe will recognize the Confederate government. He has met with great success in obtaining a supply of cheap, but durable clothing for negroes.

The House committee on foreign affairs have decided to report against the Senate bill for the recognition of the Independence of Hayti. The committee is composed of Mr. Crittenden, Chairman, Gooch, Cox, White, McKnight, Burnham, Thomas, of Md., Pomeroy, and Fisher of Del. The Committee intend making a long report in a few days on the right of nations on the high seas.

Advices from Annapolis say that the nomination and election of Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the United States Senate is a certainty, the contest being narrowed down to between him and Henry Winter Davis.

The President to-day nominated Colonel John Cochrane for a Brigadier General of volunteers.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Counterfeit five dollar Treasury notes made their appearance in this city yesterday. They are excellent imitations of the genuine, but they can be detected. The letters U. S., one within the other on the shield in the goddess of liberty, being left out.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's Fortress Monroe correspondent gives, on the authority of the Raleigh Register of the 26th, a rumor that General Huger was placed under arrest at Norfolk, to be tried for negligence and incompetence.

The Memphis Avalanch, of the 26th, says Gen. Beauregard is at Columbus, but in anticipation of a Federal advance is about vacating it.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The Excise and Internal Duties bill will be reported from the Ways and Means Committee separate from the tariff; $150,000,000 of income annually are expected from these two sources. The tariff will be matured in ten days and reported.

Senator Wilson's bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army provides for the payment to every private immediately upon his enlistment in the regular army, of 25 dollars of his 100 bounty to which he becomes entitled on the expiration of his term of service, and for the enlistment on the regular from the ranks of the volunteer forces, of all privates who may wish so to enlist.

To these provisions, sections embracing Mr. Wilson's division staff bill are added.

A despatch from flag officer Foote, dated Cairo, 28th, says a despatch just received from Lieut. Com. Bryant says that the gunboat Cairo which preceded Gen. Nelson's arrival at Nashville with his brigade came in amid the waving of handkerchiefs.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced the reconstruction of their bridges at Harper's Ferry. They expect to have their line in operation through to Wheeling in 60 days. Mr. Stanton promised the company at the late railroad convention, military protection in the prosecution of their work.

Immense numbers of persons have left Washington for the North by railroad within the past few days. Night before last there were hundreds at the depot who could not get room in the cars. It is possible that the unfounded rumors of fighting on the Upper Potomac caused the stampede.

[Herald's Correspondence.]

It has been a busy time to-day among the divisions across the river, being the last day of the month, and each regiment has undergone the usual monthly inspection.

The friends of Col. John A. Logan will be gratified to learn, that, although badly wounded at the capture of Fort Donelson, he is doing well. The wound is dangerous however.

BOSTON, March 1.

Colonel Lee and Major Dr. Revere, of the 20th Massachusetts regiment, arrived here last evening. They were received at the depot by General Andrew and Staff and a large crowd of citizens, who greeted them with a hearty welcome and enthusiastic cheers. The city government of Roxbury proposed giving Colonel Lee a public reception soon.

BOLIVAR, VA., Feb. 28.

The army of General Banks occupied Harper's Ferry unopposed on Wednesday, with all the necessaries for a permanent occupation. The advance took possession of Bolivar Hights, and yesterday pushed a reconnoissance to Charleston, capturing a few prisoners. London Hights are also occupied to prevent any flank movement by the enemy. To-day Charleston was occupied by a strong force, and will be held against any attack.

The plans of the commanders are not known, but the movement is probably to cover the reconstruction of the Baltimoro and Ohio Railroad bridges, and may mean more.

A train of cars passing the "Berlin Station was fired at to-day by a rebel battery, but no harm was done. The troops are in excellent condition and well protected from the inclement weather. No accident occurred in transporting the troops and supplies over the river. The pontoon bridge was a complete success. Hundreds of refugees have returned to their desolated homes, and those remaining are overjoyed at our presence.

Nothing reliable has been heard from Winchester, but current reports say it has been considerably reinforced. A small body of the enemy are supposed to lie south of London heights, four or five miles back of the river, but not of sufficient strength to cause any alarm.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

All is quiet across the Potomac, opposite Washington. No news of public importance from that section of the army has been received here to-day.

PITTSBURG, March 1.

River 7 feet 6 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather cloudy and mild.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1, 1862.

The Volunteers' Family Relief Committee are hereby requested to meet at Dr. Bell's office on Monday evening, the 3d instant, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

THEO. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

A LINE OF BATTLE.—You often read about "a line of battle," and, I dare say, think that the two armies stand in two lines; but it is not so. The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another. You can understand a line of battle pretty well by imagining a regiment here on a hill, another down in the valley, a third in a piece of woods, with artillery and cavalry placed in the best positions. If you want to make it more real, when you are out in the fields or pastures, with the hills all round, just imagine that the enemy is over on yonder hill, with ten thousand men and twenty pieces of artillery. You are General and have an equal number. The enemy will come down that road, spread out into the field, or creep up through the woods, and attack you.

You can't exactly tell how many men he will send on the right, or how many on the centre, or how many on the left, so you must arrange your forces to support each other. Then, to shift it, you are to attack him. You don't know how his troops are arranged, for he keeps them concealed as well as he can. You don't want many of your men killed, but do want to win a victory. Now, there is a chance for you to try your skill in planning a line of battle. You must place your artillery where it will do the most damage, and receive the least from the enemy. You must move your infantry so that they will not be cut off by the enemy before they get near enough to cut them up in return. You see that it is no small thing to be a General. These are great responsibilities.

200 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
100 bbls Baltimore Yellow Sugar;
500 kegs Wheeling Nails;
200 half bbls Soda;
100 bales Batting;
50 coils Cotton Rope;
50 bbls Crushed Sugar;
50 bbls Molasses;
For sale low for cash by
GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.,
f17 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth.

PECANS—10 bbls Pecans;
FILBERTS—20 bbls Filberts;
ALMONDS—15 bbls Almonds;
In store and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

ROBACK'S BITTERS—50 dozen Roback's Bitters in store and for sale by
f11 W. & H BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SUGAR—
300 bbls prime Yellow Grocery Sugar;
200 bbls White Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered;
In store and for sale by
f11 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

TRUNDLE HOOPS—50 dozen Children's Hoops with driving sticks just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
f10 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1862.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder Wm. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House of Representatives was received, announcing the passage of Senate resolutions "in relation to national affairs" and "in relation to distribution of public books;" also, that the H. R. has passed several bills in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

A petition was presented by Mr. DeHaven, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Buster—Agriculture and Manufactures—A House bill to amend the law in regard to mills. Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Alexander—County Courts—A House bill to amend the act establishing a levy and county court for Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to repeal the act entitled "an act to increase the fees of jailers," approved Feb. 15, 1856. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the road law in Harlan county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the act to create the office of county treasurer of Whitley county. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the personal representative of R. McCarty, late clerk of Pendleton county. Passed.

Mr. Grover—Education—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 32, in Owsley county. Passed.

Mr. Robison—Judiciary—Reported against the petition of Crawford Anderson; committee discharged from its further consideration.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Samuel Scott, deceased. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the trustees of Winchester college. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Robert Brashear and wife, and Henry Wysham, guardian of Mary E. Kramor. Passed.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of S. M. May, of Bullitt county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend the law of "descent and distribution," with the opinion it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Same—A House bill in relation to non-resident defendants, with the opinion it should not pass. Rejected.

Same—A bill to amend section 25 of chapter 93, of the Revised Statutes. [Provides that slaves, who have been imprisoned for life, and have been paid for by the State, if pardoned by the Governor, shall be sold, and the money for which they are sold to go into the State Treasury. Passed.

Mr. McHenry—Judiciary—A House bill to repeal the "act to amend the laws in relation to the city of Paducah, approved October 1, 1860," with an amendment. Amendment adopted, and bill passed.

Same—A House bill to charter the Greenup Union Presbyterian Church. Passed.

Mr. Speed—Military Affairs—Made a report on the memorial of J. D. Lillard, of Owen county, in relation to his arrest and imprisonment at Camp Chase, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial. [The committee report in substance that although Mr. Lillard *may not* have been guilty of *treason*, yet he has been disloyal, and by his words and acts given cause to suspect him, and therefore his arrest; they are of opinion, however, if not guilty, he should not be punished. They report it as their opinion that this Legislature is not the proper tribunal to which he should appeal. He was arrested by Federal authority, and his remedy for any wrong he has sustained is in the Federal courts. And the committee believe, if sought there, his grievances (if he has suffered any), will be promptly redressed]. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Gillis—Privileges and Elections—A House bill to change the line between districts No. 1 and 2, in Mercer county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to change the place of voting in Jeffersonville precinct, in Montgomery county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to change the voting place in the Kinniconick district, Lewis county. Passed.

Mr. Baker—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the act of September 30th, 1861, to amend the 3d article, chapter 86th, of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Same—A House bill to amend section 9, chapter 47, Revised Statutes, title "Husband and Wife. [Requires ministers to take the oath of allegiance and fidelity to National and State constitutions before they shall be privileged to perform the marriage ceremony.] Passed—Messrs. Grover and Glen voting in the negative.

After passing a resolution providing for the firing of a National salute, in honor of the occupancy of Nashville by Gen. Buell, and transacting some other local business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. T. C. McKee, of the Baptist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ashe, Wolfe and Rankin, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Turner—Retrenchment and Reform, to regulate the amount of public printing and binding.

Same—To authorize the Auditor to appoint an agent to purchase stationery for the use of the State.

Same—To abolish certain offices in this Commonwealth.

Same—To regulate the salaries of certain offices in this Commonwealth.

Same—To regulate the salaries of grand and petit jurors.

Same—To repeal certain acts for the benefit of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb and blind.

Same—To provide for the payment of guards out of the county levies of the county.

The seven bills above were made the special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Turner—To prohibit certain partnerships between attorneys for the Commonwealth and other attorneys. Referred to the Committee on Codes of Practice.

Mr. Johnson—To amend the charter of the Bethel turnpike company. Passed.

Mr. Curtis—Internal Improvement—In relation to turnpike roads in which the State has an interest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House then took up the bill concerning the banks of issue of Kentucky.

Said bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The banks of issue of Kentucky have, through their representatives assembled at the Capital, at the solicitation of the joint committee on banks, consented to loan to the citizens of the State the sum of one million of dollars, in sums of not exceeding one thousand dollars, the loans and calls to be governed by the provisions of the fifteenth and twenty-first sections of an act, entitled "An act to amend the charters of the Banks of Kentucky," approved March 8, 1843; now, therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That it shall be the duty of the banks of issue of this State to loan within three months from the passage of this act, to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional Districts of this Commonwealth, upon new accommodations, in the sum of not more than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant or firm, to be repaid in calls of not more than ten per cent upon the original amount loaned for the two first one hundred and twenty days the said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent for each one hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars to each Congressional District, as said Districts are now fixed by law: *Provided*, That if there should not be suitable and satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled, on or before the first day of June next, then said banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant or firm, to be repaid in calls of not more than ten per cent upon the original amount loaned for the two first one hundred and twenty days the said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent for each one hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars to each Congressional District, as said Districts are now fixed by law: *Provided, further*, That if said banks shall not have loaned the amount stipulated within the time stated, for want of proper and satisfactory applications therefor, then the said banks shall continue the offering of such loans, upon the terms stated, for and during the year 1862, unless the full amount shall have been sooner taken.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said banks, in making the loans herein provided for, to divide the sum going to each Congressional District among the several counties composing such district, in proportion to the number of voters in each county respectively, as near as may be: *Provided*, That if there be not good and satisfactory applications from any county for the full amount to which said county may be entitled within ninety days from the passage of this act, then the said banks may lend the remainder of the share of said county to the citizens of the other counties of the same district.

Sec. 3. That the banks of issue of Kentucky shall be, and they are hereby, released from all penalties and forfeitures denounced by law, and by their charters respectively, for failing to pay their liabilities in gold and silver on demand, and it shall be lawful for said banks to pay, satisfy, and discharge their several liabilities in the demand not-a or other demand issues of the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That this section (third) shall remain in force for and during the term of three years from and after its passage.

Sec. 4. This act to take effect from its passage.

After a lengthy debate, the bill, with sundry proposed amendments, was recommitted to the committee on Banks, with instructions to report to-morrow at a quarter past 10 o'clock.

The House then took up the bill to regulate the circuit and other courts in this Commonwealth and for other purposes.

Section first repeals all laws requiring courts to be held, except for the trial of penal and criminal causes, until the first day of November, 1862; all civil process of every kind, returnable to courts previous to the first of November, shall be continued until the next regular terms of said courts after the 1st day of November, 1862, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the trial of penal and criminal causes at the regular terms of said court s; judges of equity and criminal courts shall hold the terms of their several courts at the times now fixed by law, for the trial of criminal and penal prosecutions; assignment of dower, talal of cases of divorce, probate of wills, partition of lands, ordering the distribution of estates, for the trial of actions of tort, forcible entry and detainer, or cases in which the title to land or other property is in dispute, or in which the boundary of land is involved, or a party is seeking to establish or complete, by judgment or order of court, title to land, and in all causes between principal and agent, between trustees and *cestui que trusts*, and for all other cases in law or equity where a decree or judgment for money is not to be rendered, and for the taking of all proper steps for the preparation of cases in said courts.

Section two provides that all executions which have been issued since the first day of January, 1862, or which may be issued up to the time this act takes offect, shall be returned as soon as practicable after this act takes effect to the office from which the same issued, and forthwith reissued, and made returnable on the first day of January, 1863; and all executions hereafter issued upon judgments rendered previous to the passage of this act shall be made returnable on the first day of January, 1863.

Section three provides that distress warrants for rent, which may have been issued since the 1st of January, 1862, and distress warrants which shall hereafter issue, shall be returned to the office from which they issued, and shall be reissued, returnable to the 1st of January, 1863; but the property distrained upon shall be subject to the first distress warrant that was levied upon the same, and the warrant shall operate as a lien on said property.

Section four provides that any lien which may have been acquired or created by the issuing of an execution, shall not be released or impaired by the return of said execution, but shall continue in full force on any subsequent execution that may be issued; after the first day of November, 1862, execution shall be issued and regulated according to the law now in force; this act not to release the liability or responsibility of any assignor or assignors to his or their assignee or assignees, on any assignment or transfer on any note, bond, or contract, or any surety on any note or contract on which suit has not been instituted, or on which judgment has been rendered.

Section five provides that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit any person from bringing suits, in any of the courts, to obtain any provisional remedy under existing laws; nor shall the law, as it now stands, authorizing the trial of attachments and other provisional remedies, be in anywise obstructed by the provisions of this act; and judges and justices of the peace shall have power, under existing laws, to make any necessary order for the sale or preservation of attached property, or enter any order authorized by the present laws for the distribution of any money among the parties entitled to receive the same, in any case pending in any of said courts.

The sixth section provides that in all cases where replevin bond or bonds have heretofore been executed, the obligors to such replevin bonds shall not have the benefit of this act until they give their consent, in writing, that they accept the benefit of the extension of time given them by the issuing of any execution on any replevin bond, and that this consent shall be filed in the office where the replevin bond is filed or where the execution issued.

The seventh section provides that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or repeal the laws now in force for the collection of the revenues of the State.

The eighth section provides that no sales of personal property shall be made under the provisions of this act until an appraisement is made, as now required by law in the case of real estate; and a sale for less than two thirds of the appraised value, as aforesaid, shall be void, conferring no title.

Mr. Wolfe offered the following amendment, viz:

"All contracts made after the passage of this act shall be enforced according to the laws now in force; and judgments shall be rendered in such cases, and executions issued and satisfied as if this law had not passed."

And then the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1862.

Present—J. M. Armstrong, President, and all the members except Messrs. Tomppert, Buckner, Duckwall and Grainger.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The engineer submitted a grade map of Seventh street, from Broadway to Kentucky street, which was referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Irvine presented a resolution granting further time, until March 10, 1862, to Jos. Smith to complete his contract for repaving and recurbing the sidewalk on the west side of Second street, between Main and Market, provided his surety assent thereto, which was adopted

Mr. Armstrong presented a petition for a watchman on Broadway, from Brook to Fourth streets, and recommending Charles Overton to fill said appointment, which was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Welman, from Committee of Conference, reported an ordinance in relation to city warrants for breach of city ordinances, when, on motion, the same was tabled.

Mr. Welman, from Revision Committee, reported against an ordinance to repeal the ordinance establishing and regulating the Engineer's Department of the city of Louisville, which report was concurred in and said ordinance rejected.

Mr. Welman, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance in relation to city warrants for breach of city ordinances, when, on motion, the same was tabled until the next meeting of the Council.

A message was read from the Mayor submitting to the Council the propriety of so amending the charter as to authorize the Council to elect more of the city officers, and to fill vacancies, which was referred to Revision Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

John Gleason, $52, for repairs to intersections, Western District.

George Morris, $11 75, for repairs to Markethouse No. 3.

Hospital, $757 54, expenses for January, 1862.

W. A. Duckwall, $8, cash paid firemen, &c., for work on wharf.

John P. Young, $14, for cleaning off wharf.

N. Roman & Co., $5, for work on Clay street bridge.

Street hands Western District, $232 48, for work from 13th to 26th of January, 1862.

Mr. Tucker presented a petition from W. T. Cassell, for three months' pay as policeman, which was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Twyman, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District, reported a resolution granting George Kebler a beerhouse license on Twelfth street, between Main and Market, which was adopted.

Mr. Lightburn, from Police Committee, reported an ordinance establishing and regulating the Police Department of the city of Louisville, when Mr. Overall presented a substitute therefor, of like title, which was rejected, and the original was recommitted.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported a resolution allowing W. Wyatt $37 for burying paupers, and same was recommitted.

Mr. Overall, from the Committee on Wharf, presented the reports of the Wharfmaster to February 15, 1862, which were severally filed.

The annual report of the Gas Company to December 31st, 1862, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

An act of the Legislature, to amend the charter of the city of Louisville, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read and filed.

A message from the Mayor, submiting an act as to the voters of the citizens of Louisville on questions of taxation and debts, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, with a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass said act, giving the city the right to submit questions of taxation at ten days' notice, which was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Wm. Nock and others to place a footway crossing at Second and Walnut streets, the city to furnish the stone only, was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Legislature to pass an act by which the State assumes her quota of the war tax, and to issue State bonds therefor, was adopted.

A resolution, allowing G. W. Levi $33 33 for services as Chief of Fire Department, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The report of Geo. Morris, Marketmaster of house No. 3, for the quarter ending April 14, 1862, was read and filed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting further time to L. Shornberg to dig and wall the cistern corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, March 6, 1862, at 7½ o'clock, was adopted, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

MACKEREL—In whole, half, and quarter bbls and kits, in store and for sale by
f11 RAWSON, TODD, &

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARKERSBURG, VA.—
10 bbls pure Carbon Oil;
5 bbls Naptha;
Which is warranted to give satisfaction. It will not explode. For sale very low by
f14 OTTO VERHOEFF, 312 Main st.

Cash for Rags.

WE are paying the highest market price in CASH for Rags. Office Louisville Paper Mills 429 Main street. f12 A. V. DU PONT & CO.

FIGS—400 drums Figs in store and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market

WILLOW BASKETS—Just received a full assortment and for sale low by
f17 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

JOHN BRENT,

By the author of "Cecil Dreeme"—the late Major Winthrop, killed at Big Bethel. 12mo. Retail $1.

THIS is one of the most readable books published in the last five years. Original, sententious, elegant, the plot is carried to the climax, full of the most thrilling adventure. One can hardly put it down until it is finished. Read it. f22 L. A. GIVILL.

A STRANGE STORY.

BULWER'S LAST—A Strange Story. Price 25 cts.
f17 L. A. GIVILL.

TOPS—25 gross Children's Tops just received and for sale by
f17 ORRIN RAWSON

PIGS' FEET—
20 bbls Spiced Pigs' Feet;
20 kegs do do do;
Just received and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

WINE—
20 casks Madeira Wine;
15 do Port do;
25 bbls Malaga do;
10 bbls Muscat do;
In store and for sale by
f10 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO., 308 Main st.

BRANDY—
26 ⅘ pipes Rochelle Brandy;
15 ⅘ do A. Selanette do;
10 ⅘ do Champagne do;
20 ⅘ do Otard, Dupay, & Co. Brandy
35 bbls N. Y. Brandy;
In store and for sale by
f10 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

RIO COFFEE—50 bags Rio Coffee in store and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

SIEVES—125 dozen common and plated Wire sieves just received and for sale low by
f17 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

COFFEE—50 bags Java Coffee for sale by
f18 GARDNER & CO.

RAISINS—100 boxes Raisins in store and for sale by
f11 W. & H. BURKHARDT, 417 Market st.

COFFEE—1,500 bags good to prime in store and for sale by
f11 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

COTTON ROPE—75 coils Cotton Rope of different sizes just received and for sale by
ORRIN RAWSON,
f10 338 Main st., between Third and Fourth.

HOMINY—20 bbls fresh Hominy, from Franklin Mills, Ind., just received and for sale at $2 50 per bbl by [f10] TERRY & CO., 818 Main st.

Store Fixtures for Sale Very Cheap.
APPLY immediately to
f11 MARK & DOWNS, Main st.

ROLL BUTTER—8 bbls strictly choice just received and for sale in lots to suit by
f8 TAIT, SON, & CO., 324 Main st.

HEW BACON—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders in store and for sale by
f8 HIBBITT & SON.

CANDLES AND SOAP—
200 boxes Star Candles;
100 do Pearl do;
100 do German Soap;
50 do common bar Soap;
f1 CASTLEMAN MURRELL, & CO.

COTTON GOODS—
150 bags Yarns, assorted numbers;
250 lbs Candle-Wick;
300 lbs Wrapping Twine;
150 lbs Seine do;
125 lbs Trot Lines;
25 lbs Chalk do;
300 bales No. 1 Batting;
75 bales No. 2 do;
25 doz-n Flow Lines and Bed Cords;
100 reels Rope;
In store and for sale by
f3 GARDNER & CO

SHAKER BROOMS—
145 dozen Shaker Brooms;
250 do other styles do;
Just received and for sale by
f4 ORRIN RAWSON, 338 Main st.

DRIED BEEF AND BOLOGNA of the very best quality and at prices to suit customers always to be found at
f13 TAIT, SON, & CO'S, 324 Main st.

INDIGO—2 cases for sale by
f1 CASTLEMAN MURRELL, & CO

GINGHAMS—50 cases Scotch Gingham, assorted qualities, for sale by
JAMES LOW & CO.,
f20 208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

PRINTS—
5 cases American Prints;
5 do Allen's do;
8 do Merrimac do;
8 do Gloucester do;
8 do Hamilton purple Prints,
8 do Harvey do;
8 do English black and white Prints;
Received and for sale cheap by
f26 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

CHECKS AND STRIPES—
3 cases Union Checks;
1 case Roanoke do;
1 case Potomac do;
2 cases Richmond Checks;
1 case Caledonia Miners' Checks;
5 bales Shirting Stripes;
Received and for sale cheap by
f25 T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN.

TOBACCO.

50 BUTTS Miller's Nutmeg Tobacco;
50 do S. O. Smith's Extra do;
40 do W. H. Hawe's do do for sale by
f18 RAWSON, TODD, & CO.

Fresh Buckwheat Flour.

WE have on hand and for sale 150 sacks fresh Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour.
j10 H. FERGUSON & SON, Fifth st.

CHAMPAGNE AND CATAWBA WINES—
25 cases Widow Gliquot Champagne;
25 baskets Verzenay do;
25 do Heidsick & Co. do;
10 cases Mo. Sparkling Catawba;
10 do Dry do;
In store and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
j31 J. P. THOMPSON, 75 Fourth st.

SUNDRIES—
15 bbls Apple Brandy;
10 bbls Peach do;
2 puncheons Irish Whisky;
1 puncheon Jamaica Rum;
2 pipes Holland Gin;
50 cases ½ boxes Sardines;
For sale by ANTHONY ZANONE & SON,
j30 Fifth st., below Main.

CORN, OATS, AND SOFT FEED constantly on hand and for sale by
f14 C. L. S. MATTHEWS 194 Fourth st

WHISKY—
200 bbls new C. D. Whisky;
100 bbls 2-year-old do;
50 bbls